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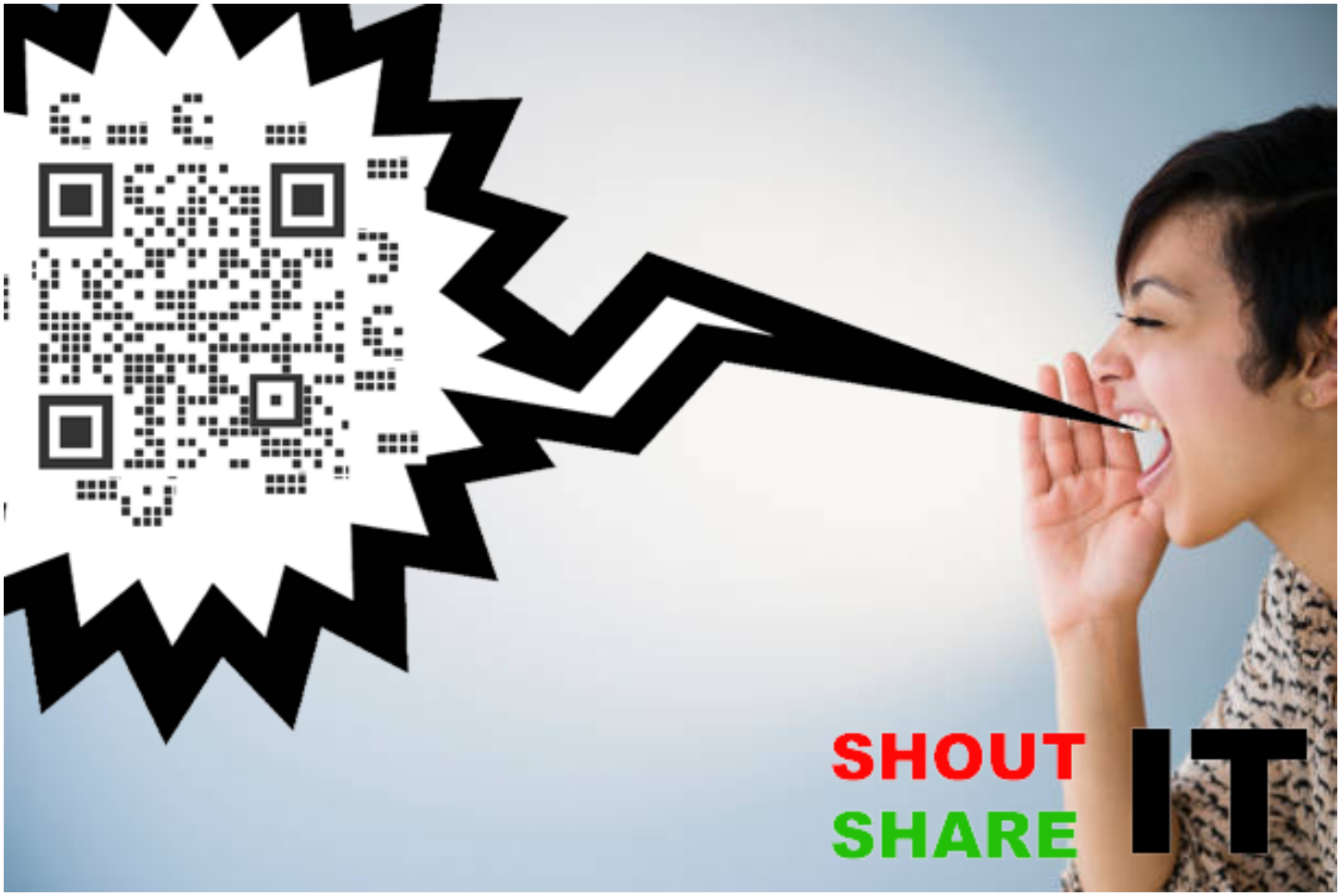
Value to Farm Families of Fuel, and use of House.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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BULLETIN No. 410

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Contribution from Office of Farm Management, W. J. Spillman, Chief

Washington, D. C. PROFESSIONAL PAPER November 11, 1916

VALUE TO FARM FAMILIES OF FOOD, FUEL, AND USE OF HOUSE

By

W. C. FUNK, Scientific Assistant

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The aim of this bulletin is to determine the value of those things which the farm furnishes to the farm family without money cost, namely, the use of a house, food, and fuel. To this end data were secured from nearly 1,000 families, representing widely separated sections in 14 States. Figures were gathered covering the value of all food, fuel, and shelter, itemized to show what part was bought and what part was furnished by the farm. Data also were collected bearing on the value of household labor on the farm.

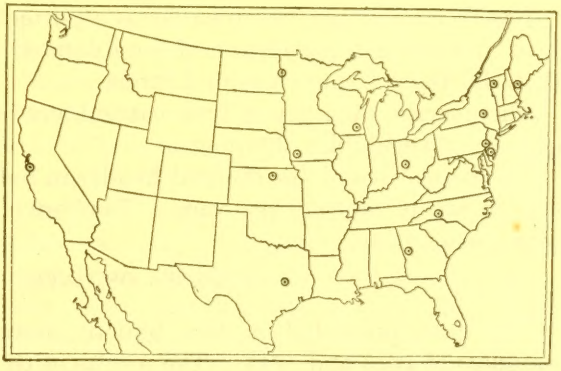

Fig. 1.—Map of United States, showing locations of areas studied.

FACTS BROUGHT OUT.

Following is a brief summary of the more significant averages established by this inquiry. The figures given are based on reports from 950 families, averaging 4.8 persons per family.

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Annual value of food, fuel, and use of house—

Average per family, $642 { Furnished by farm.. $424 (66 per cent). Bought..... 218 (34 per cent).

Annual value of food—

Average per family, $448. { Animal products. 58 per cent; Groceries..... 25 per cent; Vegetables..... 11 per cent; Fruits..... 6 per cent } { From farm.. 58 per cent. Bought..... 42 per cent.

Annual value of fuel—

Average per family, $62. { Wood (9.4 cords).. $36.30; Coal (2.6 tons).... 17.85; Oil (55 gallons)... 6.33 } { From farm.. 54 per cent. Bought..... 46 per cent.

Annual value of use of house—

Average per family, $132.

Annual value of housework—

Average per family, $228 { Furnished by family.. $217 (95 per cent). Hired..... 11 (5 per cent).

It was found that the average annual value of meats (other than poultry) consumed per family was $107.25; of poultry products, $55.40; and of dairy products, $98.36. (The quantity of dairy products consumed was equivalent to 2,640 quarts of milk.)

Meats constitute the most important group of foods. As it increases relative to the other groups the total value of food consumed per family increases. Those families having a relatively greater consumption of either groceries, vegetables, or dairy products use relatively less meats, and their total consumption of food is less in value.

Families living on their own farms reported higher consumption of food and a larger proportion of food derived directly from the farm than did those living on rented farms.

The average quantity of fruit canned annually per family was 122 quarts; of vegetables, 32 quarts.

The cost of board (as of hired hands) in food, fuel, and housework was shown to be $129 per year. Thirty-one per cent of this represents cash outlay.

SOURCES OF DATA.

The data presented in this bulletin were collected during the summers of 1913 and 1914. The results of the 1913 study have been published in Farmers' Bulletin 635, What the Farm Contributes Directly to the Farmer's Living. In that study records were taken from 483 farm families distributed over 10 areas in as many States. Four additional areas were visited during the summer of 1914. A greater number of families per area were visited in this study than in that of 1913, thus permitting more detailed analysis of the data. The data from all areas are included in the tables only where the number of records were sufficient to do justice to the study.

A study of this kind is merely indicative in nature; no two families are alike in their tastes or financial ability to purchase what is most desired. Weather and other conditions limit the quantity and quality of products furnished by the farm for family use. The average of a large number of families is thus the best measure of the consumption per person or per family of food and fuel and the proportion of these furnished by the farm.

The data were obtained by the survey method, the enumerators being experienced men trained in that particular line of work. Few families keep an account of expenditures for household purposes or a record of products taken from the farm for house use; but careful questioning enables the enumerator to secure fairly accurate data.

REGIONS STUDIED.

Data were collected in 10 different are as in the year 1913. The three cotton-growing areas visited were in Gaston County, N. C.; Troup and Meriwether Counties, Ga.; and McLennan County, Tex. The types of agriculture in the North Carolina and Georgia areas were fairly similar, cotton and corn being the main crops. In the Texas area, however, a definite rotation of corn, oats, and cotton is followed. Farming is here done more extensively. The annual rainfall is considerably less than in the other two cotton-growing areas visited. Cloud County and Montgomery County, both important corn-growing districts, were selected for the work in the States of Kansas and Iowa, respectively. The chief crops grown in the Kansas area are corn, wheat, and alfalfa, though some farmers raise only corn and alfalfa. A series of dry years has discouraged the growing of all but a few vegetables. In the Iowa area the agriculture is more diversified, considerable oats and wheat being grown. Hog raising is an important industry in both these sections. The Jefferson County, Wis., area is wholly a dairy section. The money crops raised are oats and barley. Considerable pure-bred Holstein and Guernsey live stock is raised here. General farming is the prevailing type in Champaign County, Ohio, and in Bucks County, Pa. Corn, oats, wheat, and hay are the principal crops, with small dairies on many of the farms. In Otsego County, N. Y., and Lamoille County, Vt., dairying is the chief enterprise. The growing seasons here are appreciably shorter than in any of the other areas.

In 1914 more specialized sections in New Jersey, Maine, North Dakota, and California were visited. The New Jersey area in Gloucester County was distinctly market gardening or trucking. Much of the produce was hauled by the farmer to Philadelphia, a distance of about 10 miles, affording a good opportunity to buy household supplies. Vegetables and fruits were raised in great variety.

The Maine areas in Androscoggin and Oxford Counties were dairy and fruit regions. Apples and dairy products were the important farm sales. Considerable sweet corn was also grown for canning purposes. In North Dakota, Cass County was visited. Grain growing is the chief industry there. The farms are large and the distance to market relatively great. Practically no fruit is raised, and the variety of vegetables grown for home use is small. The region studied in Santa Clara County, Cal., is an irrigated fruit area. The farms are small and most of the area is devoted to fruit. The most generally grown fruits are prunes, apricots, and peaches. On many of the small farms all the land is devoted to fruit trees, no land being set aside even for the family garden. A garden to be successful has to be irrigated at frequent intervals, which is not always convenient with their present equipment, since the orchards are generally irrigated only once or twice a year.

THE FARMER'S INCOME.

The income received by the average farmer is not great. Studies which have been carried on in different States would indicate that the average labor income[1] of farmers falls considerably below $600 a year.[2] It must be remembered, however, that the average American farmer who is operating his own farm has nearly $5,000[3] of his own money invested in his farm business. In addition to his labor income he has the interest on this capital, while a large proportion of his needs are met directly by the farm.

THE FARMER'S LIVING.

In this discussion only those items of the farmer's living expenses have been included which may be wholly or partly furnished by the farm. An attempt is here made to determine the income the average farmer derives from this source. Upon the size of this direct income depends, to a large extent, the amount of cash the farmer has for clothing, recreation, education, incidental expenses, and saving.

The total average value of the three items of food, fuel, and use of house for the 950 farm families studied in this investigation (Table I) is $642, and 66 per cent, or $424, of this is furnished by the farm. The area in which the value of these items was the greatest was in Cass County, N. Dak., where the total was $948 per family, 61 per cent of which was furnished by the farm. The average family in

[1] Labor income: The amount that the farm operator has left for his labor after the farm expenses and 5 per cent interest on the average capital invested are deducted from the farm receipts. It represents what he earned as a result of his year's labor after the earnings of his capital have been deducted. It does not include the value of the use of the house or the fuel and food products furnished directly by the farm for family use.

[2] U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry Circulars 75 and 132, Bulletins 41 and 117. N. Y. Cornell Bul. 295. Mo. Agri. Exp. Sta. Bul. 121.

[3] U. S. Census, 1910, Equity per farm.

this region was large, being 6.2 persons.[1] In Gaston County, N. C., the total was only $504, 85 per cent of which was furnished by the farm. The average number of persons to a family here was only 4.5. Table I gives these values for all areas visited, with the number of families visited in each section and the average acreage of the farms operated by these families.

TABLE I.—*Average annual value of food, fuel,*[a] *and use of a dwelling for 950 farm families.*

Location of regions in which study was made (county and State).	Number of families.	Persons per family.	Average per farm.			
			Acreage.	Food, fuel, and shelter furnished by the farm.	Food and fuel bought.	Total.
Oxford, Me	148	4.5	112	$355	$244	$599
Lamoille, Vt	49	4.8	130	349	177	526
Otsego, N. Y	55	4.0	118	431	210	641
Bucks, Pa	43	5.2	77	383	225	608
Gloucester, N. J	126	4.7	69	445	345	790
Gaston, N. C	55	4.5	86	428	76	504
Troup, Ga	50	5.4	102	520	110	630
McLennan, Tex	44	5.3	133	363	254	617
Champaign, Ohio	44	4.1	175	451	156	607
Jefferson, Wis	46	4.2	86	375	173	548
Montgomery, Iowa	51	4.4	161	485	183	668
Cloud, Kans	46	4.5	152	426	178	604
Cass, N. Dak	109	6.2	453	578	370	948
Santa Clara, Cal	84	4.9	45	341	357	698
All families	950	4.8	136	424	218	642

[a] Fuel includes oil used for both cooking and lighting.

Wherever the income upon which any family depends fails to maintain a fair standard of living, the elements of subsistence which are the last to be sacrificed are those which are most vital to health and happiness—food, fuel, and shelter. For the farm families visited the farm supplied nearly two-thirds of these items, and, if necessity demanded, the proportion could be made considerably greater.

Table II shows the value of the food, fuel, and house rent furnished by the farm. The average value of these items per family is $423.58, or $89.71 per person. Sixty-two per cent of this is food, 7 per cent fuel, and 31 per cent house rent.

[a] In comparing the families on the different farms it will be found that they differ in number and age of persons. They must be reduced to a common basis to be comparable. Students of dietetics reduce all members of the family to the requirements of one adult man, assuming women and children of different ages to have certain definite relative capacity of consumption. In this study only two divisions were made—children of 12 years of age and under were counted as one-half an adult, and all persons over 12 years of age as adults. Farm labor and domestic help when boarded were counted as members of the family. In the discussion throughout the whole bulletin, wherever reference is made to size of family, it is in terms of adult equivalent.

TABLE II.—*Average annual value of food, fuel, and use of a dwelling furnished by the home farm (950 families).*

Location of regions in which study was made (county and State).	Food.		Fuel.		House rent.		Total.	
	Per family.	Per person.	Per family.	Per person.	Per family.	Per person.	Per family.	Per person.
Oxford, Me	$200.20	$44.49	$43.42	$9.65	$111.00	$24.63	$354.62	$78.77
Lamoille, Vt	192.43	40.10	63.40	13.21	93.00	19.38	348.83	72.69
Otsego, N. Y	189.60	47.40	53.80	13.45	188.00	47.00	431.40	107.85
Bucks, Pa	201.69	38.80	17.91	3.44	163.00	31.34	382.60	73.58
Gloucester, N. J	266.16	56.63	15.04	3.20	164.00	34.84	445.20	94.67
Gaston, N. C	330.65	73.47	41.87	9.30	56.00	12.45	428.52	95.22
Troup, Ga	376.03	69.65	51.60	9.56	92.00	17.04	519.63	96.25
McLennan, Tex	275.62	52.00	4.13	.78	83.00	15.66	362.75	68.44
Champaign, Ohio	248.28	60.57	30.50	7.44	172.00	42.00	450.78	110.01
Jefferson, Wis	209.44	47.60	35.80	8.14	130.00	29.54	375.24	85.28
Montgomery, Iowa	297.28	70.80	30.20	7.20	158.00	37.62	485.48	115.62
Cloud, Kans	292.48	65.00	17.97	4.00	116.00	25.80	426.45	94.80
Cass, N. Dak	384.58	62.03	18.04	2.91	175.00	28.21	577.62	93.15
Santa Clara, Cal	175.62	35.84	16.51	3.37	149.00	30.40	341.13	69.61
Average, all families	260.00	54.60	31.44	6.83	132.00	28.28	423.58	89.71

The distribution of the products bought is indicated in Table III. Food constitutes 86 per cent of the total and fuel 14 per cent. The item fuel includes coal, wood, and oil, oil being used for both fuel and lighting purposes. The big item of the products bought is food. The fact that the quantity bought per person varies from $16 to $66 in the different areas would seem to indicate that a material saving could be made in this group of products bought. In the New Jersey area, where the average value of food bought per person is relatively high, this quantity varies from $24 to $120 in a group of families of the same size, showing that a material saving could be made should necessity demand it. The fuel bought is not such a variable quantity within the same area.

TABLE III.—*Average annual value of the food and fuel bought (950 families).*

County and State.	Food.		Coal.		Wood.		Oil.		Total.	
	Per family.	Per person.	Per family.	Per person.	Per family.	Per person.	Per family.	Per person.	Per family.	Per person.
Oxford, Me	$226.76	$50.39	$6.39	$1.42	$2.98	$0.66	$7.65	$1.70	$243.78	$54.17
Lamoille, Vt	169.17	35.24	1.01	.21	2.00	.42	4.61	.96	176.79	36.83
Otsego, N. Y	186.71	46.68	16.00	4.00	1.00	.25	5.79	1.45	209.50	52.38
Bucks, Pa	190.32	36.60	26.90	5.17	1.09	.21	6.37	1.21	224.68	43.19
Gloucester, N. J	299.06	63.63	30.69	6.53	5.87	1.25	9.31	1.98	344.93	73.39
Gaston, N. C	71.28	15.85	.....	.....	1.71	.38	3.10	.69	76.09	16.92
Troup, Ga	104.42	19.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.18	.96	109.60	20.28
McLennan, Tex	213.47	40.30	17.35	3.27	15.17	2.86	7.58	1.43	253.57	47.86
Champaign, Ohio	124.98	30.50	23.70	5.78	2.00	.49	4.88	1.19	155.56	37.96
Jefferson, Wis	143.25	32.56	20.70	4.70	3.00	.68	5.78	1.31	172.73	39.25
Montgomery, Iowa	146.43	34.87	29.57	7.04	.....	.....	6.92	1.65	182.92	43.56
Cloud, Kans	157.41	34.97	12.70	2.82	.33	.07	7.21	1.60	177.65	39.46
Cass, N. Dak	279.00	45.00	62.00	10.00	20.71	3.34	7.94	1.28	369.65	59.62
Santa Clara, Cal	322.08	65.73	2.84	.58	26.07	5.32	6.32	1.29	357.31	72.92
Average, all families	188.17	39.40	17.85	3.68	5.85	1.14	6.33	1.34	218.20	45.56

FOOD.

Of the items furnished by the farm included in Table I, food constitutes 62 per cent, and of the items bought it constitutes 86 per cent. It is, therefore, the most important item in this discussion, and considerable space is devoted to it.

Table IV shows the value of food consumed per family and per person and the amount bought and furnished by the farm. The average value of the food used per family was $447.92, and $94 per person, 41.6 per cent of which was bought and 58.4 furnished by the farm. It is interesting to note that the percentage furnished by the farm varies in different sections from 35 per cent to 82 per cent. The California area was low with 35 per cent, but we find that individual families

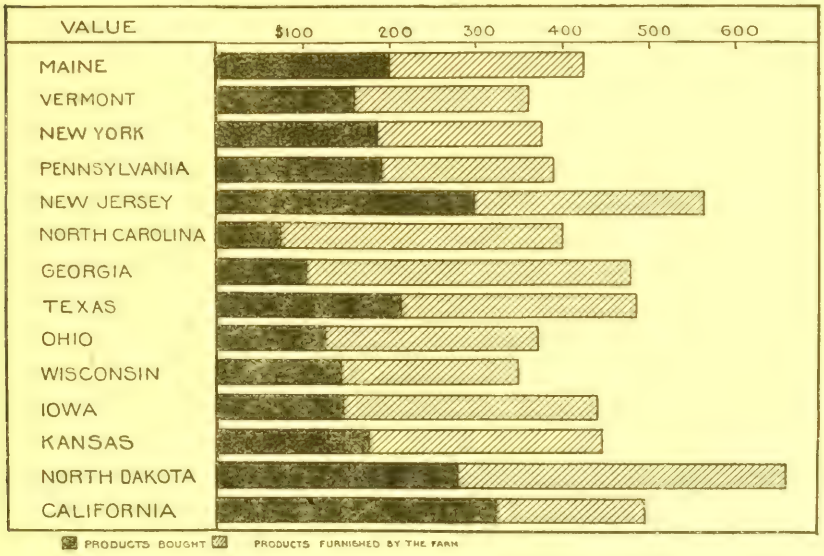

FIG. 2.—Average annual value of food used per family, showing relative amounts bought and furnished by the farm.

within this one area vary from 10 to 65 per cent, showing that some families could probably depend more on the farm for family table supplies, but also that the average for families with the highest per cent furnished is less than the average for all families in some other sections, and that apparently it is more profitable in this region to buy certain farm products than to raise them. Figure 2 shows graphically the average annual value of food used per family.

In arriving at the value of the food furnished by the farm average farm prices were taken. The farmer's estimate as to what the product would sell for on the farm when in season was checked with the local grocers' estimate, and in this manner fair average values were charged for the fruits, vegetables, and other farm products used in the house.

TABLE IV.—*Average annual value of the food of 950 farm families.*

County and State.	Number of families.	Food consumed per family.			Per cent of food consumed.		Total consumption per person.
		Bought.	Furnished by farm.	Total.	Bought.	Furnished by farm.	
Oxford, Me	148	$198.55	$224.87	$423.42	53.2	46.8	$94.88
Lamoille, Vt	49	169.17	192.43	361.60	46.8	53.2	75.34
Otsego, N. Y	55	186.71	189.60	376.31	49.6	50.4	94.08
Bucks, Pa	43	190.32	201.69	392.01	48.6	51.4	75.40
Gloucester N. J	126	297.41	264.94	562.35	52.9	47.1	120.26
Gaston, N. C	55	71.28	330.65	401.93	17.7	82.3	89.32
Troup, Ga	50	104.43	376.03	480.46	21.7	78.3	88.97
McLennan, Tex	44	213.47	275.62	489.09	43.6	56.4	92.30
Champaign, Ohio	44	124.98	248.28	373.26	33.5	66.5	91.07
Jefferson, Wis	51	143.25	209.44	352.69	40.6	59.4	80.16
Montgomery, Iowa	46	146.43	297.28	443.71	33.0	67.0	105.67
Cloud, Kans	46	157.41	292.48	449.89	35.0	65.0	99.97
Cass, N. Dak	109	279.28	384.95	664.23	42.0	58.0	107.03
Santa Clara, Cal	84	323.51	176.40	499.91	64.7	35.3	101.57
All families	950	186.16	261.76	447.92	41.6	58.4	94.00

CLASSES OF FOOD.

The different items of food used fall naturally into certain groups. In order to facilitate the discussion, the different articles of food have been divided into four classes, namely, groceries, animal products, fruits, and vegetables.

Groceries do not include all articles bought, but only those most generally bought, such as coffee, flour, sugar, bread, sirups, soda, etc. In this class are also included lemons, oranges, bananas, and raisins. The farmer naturally associates these with grocery items, and on most farms they really do not take the place of other fruits.

Animal products include all meats, eggs, butter, milk, cream, lard, cheese, and honey.

Fruits include all fruits, fresh, dried, and canned, except those listed under groceries.

Vegetables include all vegetables, fresh, dried, and canned.

Table V shows the relative importance of the different classes of foods for the different areas, animal products being easily the most important in value with 57.8 per cent of the total, followed by groceries with 24.8 per cent, vegetables 11 per cent, and fruits 6.4 per cent.

The last three classes may be termed the farm products group. They include those items of food which are distinctly farm products. They constitute approximately 75 per cent of the total value of the food consumed. Instead of 75 per cent of the food consumed being furnished by the farm, however, we find only 58 per cent of it is furnished (see Table IV), showing that nearly one-fourth of the farm products consumed by farm families are bought rather than taken from the home farm. It is not intended to imply by this statement that all should be raised. The most important articles bought in this group are meat and butter. The meat bill could, no doubt, be

reduced with proper household management; but butter making on the farm can not wisely be encouraged when the milk and cream may be sold. Where only a few cows are kept for the family supply of milk and butter, butter making on the farm may not be out of place, for it is easier to market a few pounds of butter every week than a few quarts of milk every day.

TABLE V.—*Distribution of value of food used annually (959 families).*

County and State.	Per cent of total value of food in each class.			
	Groceries.	Animal products.	Fruit.	Vegetables.
Oxford, Me.	25.9	56.9	7.2	10.0
Lamoille, Vt.	31.0	52.7	5.8	10.5
Otsego, N. Y.	27.7	55.5	6.0	10.8
Bucks, Pa.	27.1	56.4	6.5	10.0
Gloucester, N. J.	24.9	57.3	5.0	12.8
Gaston, N. C.	21.0	55.0	8.7	15.3
Troup, Ga.	21.1	56.6	5.1	17.2
McLennan, Tex.	24.2	60.6	3.7	11.5
Champaign, Ohio.	25.5	60.7	6.3	7.5
Jefferson, Wis.	26.0	56.0	8.0	10.0
Montgomery, Iowa.	22.0	61.0	6.0	11.0
Cloud, Kans.	22.9	58.8	7.0	11.3
Cass, N. Dak.	22.3	63.6	6.6	7.5
Santa Clara, Cal.	25.2	58.6	7.9	8.3
Average, all families.	24.8	57.8	6.4	11.0

GROCERIES.

This class of foods constitutes about 25 per cent of the total food used. The most important items of food in this group, in quantities consumed, are sugar and flour. The quantity of sugar and flour bought depends upon the individual tastes of the families. Those doing much canning naturally use the most sugar. In some sections bread is bought and thus less flour consumed. In some sections sugar is bought by the dollar or half dollar's worth, in others in 5 and 10 pound lots, and in still others it is common practice to buy in 25 or 100 pound bags. Trading is most generally done in small quantities. Occasionally a family will buy certain of its grocery items from mail-order houses.

The practice of trading farm products for groceries is becoming less prevalent. The common products used for trading are butter and eggs. Less butter is being made on the farm than heretofore, and eggs often find a better market than the grocery, so that it is a very common occurrence in many communities for farmers to pay cash for all their groceries.

In some communities it is still common practice with farmers to take corn and wheat to the mill to be ground into meal and flour for family use. In some southern sections this is still the usual procedure, and undoubtedly is to the financial advantage of the farmer. It seems, however, to be gradually losing favor.

It is interesting to note here the average distance the farmer has to go to buy his groceries. The average distance to town for the farmers visited in New Jersey was 1.9 miles; in Maine, 2.4 miles; in North Dakota, 4.5 miles; and in California, 3 miles

ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

This group of food items constitutes 57.8 per cent of the total value of food consumed by the families visited. In none of the sections visited does this group furnish less than 50 per cent of the total food used, and in the North Dakota area it amounted to 63.6 per cent of the total. There is a variation of less than 10 per cent in the different areas for this group, indicating that this class of food is the most nearly indispensable. It is interesting to note, however, that the percentage furnished by the farm for this group varies from 46.1 to 97.3 per cent, the average for all sections being 76.6, as is shown in Table VI. The farm unquestionably should furnish the major part of the food products for this group.

TABLE VI.—*Proportion of value of groceries, animal products, fruits, and vegetables bought and furnished by farm (950 families).*

Location of regions in which study was made (county and State).	Groceries.		Animal products.		Fruits.		Vegetables.	
	Bought.	Furnished by farm.	Bought.	Furnished by farm.	Bought.	Furnished by farm.	Bought.	Furnished by farm.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Oxford, Me	100.0	.....	42.2	57.8	22.4	77.6	15.7	84.3
Lamoille, Vt	92.8	7.2	27.6	72.4	23.6	76.4	16.3	83.7
Otsego, N. Y	96.0	4.0	36.6	63.4	25.1	74.9	12.3	87.7
Bucks, Pa	97.8	2.2	33.2	66.8	25.2	74.8	15.4	84.6
Gloucester, N. J	100.0	.....	44.6	55.4	35.4	64.6	5.3	94.7
Gaston, N. C	76.0	24.0	2.7	97.3	2.0	98.0	3.9	96.1
Troup, Ga	89.7	10.3	5.7	94.3	10.9	89.1	1.0	99.0
McLennan, Tex	98.7	1.3	14.2	85.8	98.9	1.1	66.1	33.9
Champaign, Ohio	97.0	3.0	8.4	91.6	38.2	61.8	16.2	83.8
Jefferson, Wis	98.7	1.3	21.2	78.8	26.8	73.2	6.3	93.7
Montgomery, Iowa	98.4	1.6	4.3	95.7	44.5	55.5	27.0	73.0
Cloud, Kans	99.2	.8	10.9	89.1	38.6	61.4	27.6	72.4
Cass, N. Dak	100.0	.....	21.8	78.2	84.2	15.8	4.5	95.5
Santa Clara, Cal	96.1	3.9	53.9	46.1	38.2	61.8	70.9	29.1
Average, all families	95.7	4.3	23.4	76.6	36.7	63.3	20.6	79.4

In Table VII this group is divided into three divisions, namely, meat products, dairy products, and poultry products, giving the average value of the amount consumed annually per person and per family. The table shows that the dairy products used, which include cream, milk, butter, and cheese, run slightly less in value than the meat products, which include beef, pork, mutton, lard, and fish. The poultry products consumed amount to about one-half as much as either of the other two groups. Practically none of the poultry products is bought and only 14 per cent of the dairy products; but one-third of the meat consumed is bought.

TABLE VII.—*Average annual value of meat products, poultry products, and dairy products consumed (950 families).*

County and State.	Meat products.		Dairy products.		Poultry products.	
	Per person.	Per family.	Per person.	Per family.	Per person.	Per family.
Oxford, Me	$22.94	$103.23	$21.50	$96.75	$9.24	$41.58
Lamoille, Vt	11.88	57.02	21.18	101.66	6.39	30.67
Otsego, N. Y	18.38	73.52	20.18	80.72	13.33	53.32
Bucks, Pa	23.61	122.77	11.37	59.12	7.64	39.73
Gloucester, N. J	40.32	197.57	16.29	79.82	12.20	59.78
Gaston, N. C	14.85	66.82	25.30	113.85	8.37	37.66
Troup, Ga	17.27	93.26	23.28	125.71	9.44	50.98
McLennan, Tex	21.61	114.53	23.83	126.30	10.37	54.96
Champaign, Ohio	20.79	85.25	20.98	86.02	14.95	61.30
Jefferson, Wis	18.68	78.46	15.05	63.21	10.55	44.31
Montgomery, Iowa	21.87	96.23	24.13	106.17	17.56	77.26
Cloud, Kans	21.00	94.50	22.83	102.74	14.34	64.53
Cass, N. Dak	27.76	172.11	24.75	153.45	15.53	96.29
Santa Clara, Cal	29.83	146.17	16.63	81.49	12.90	63.21
Average, all families	22.20	107.25	20.52	98.36	11.63	55.40

MEAT.

Table VIII shows the relative value of beef, pork, and poultry furnished by the farm and the proportion of all meats bought and

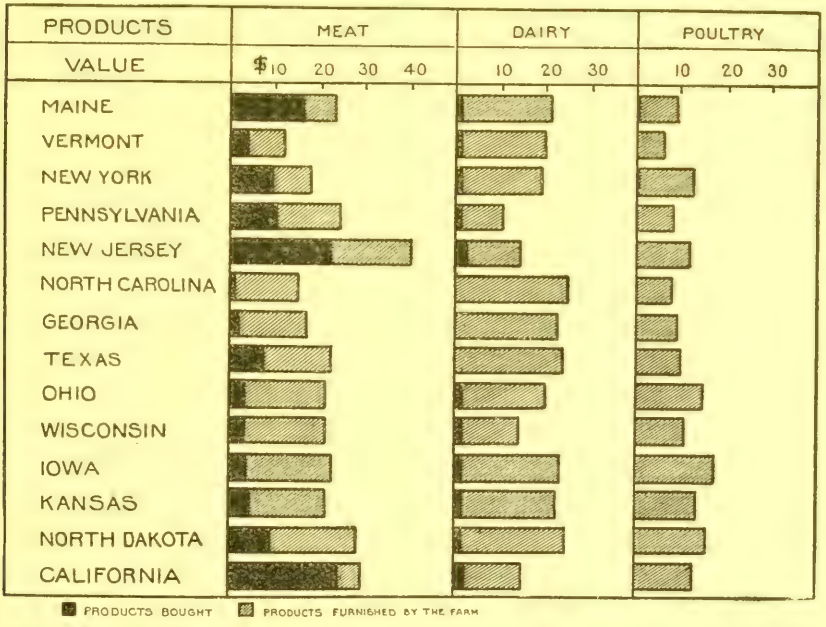

FIG. 3.—Value of average annual consumption per person of meat products, dairy products, and poultry products, showing relative amounts bought and furnished by the farm.

furnished by the farm. It will be noted that of the meat furnished by the farm, pork is easily the most important, constituting 60.8 per cent of the total, poultry being next with 29.2 per cent, and beef being 10 per cent. The relative quantity of pork used is highest in

the South and lowest in the North. The farmers in the South also get more of their meat directly from the farm than those of the North. Poultry is included in Table VIII as a meat, but in Table VII it is included under poultry products. Of the meat that is bought, two-thirds is beef and the rest is pork and fish.

TABLE VIII.—*Relative value of different kinds of meats furnished by farm and proportion of meats furnished by farm and bought (950 families).*

Location of regions in which study was made (county and State).	Per cent of value of meats furnished by farm.			Per cent of value of all meats.	
	Pork.	Beef.	Poultry.	Bought.	Furnished by farm.
Oxford, Me.	50.6	11.1	38.3	35.1	64.9
Lamoille, Vt.	51.9	21.1	27.0	33.8	66.2
Otsego, N. Y.	47.5	17.9	34.6	43.6	56.4
Bucks, Pa.	63.9	18.8	17.3	40.2	59.8
Gloucester, N. J.	69.4	5.0	25.6	41.2	58.8
Gaston, N. C.	81.4	1.2	17.4	6.3	93.7
Troup, Ga.	71.9	5.4	22.7	9.2	90.8
McLennan, Tex.	75.6	.....	24.4	24.6	75.4
Champaign, Ohio.	69.1	5.4	25.5	13.7	86.3
Jefferson, Wis.	70.0	8.7	21.3	20.9	79.1
Montgomery, Iowa.	59.4	11.4	29.2	15.7	84.3
Cloud, Kans.	50.8	17.1	32.1	15.1	84.9
Case, N. Dak.	56.6	13.3	30.1	37.1	62.9
Santa Clara, Cal.	33.9	3.1	63.0	24.0	76.0
Average, all farms.	60.8	10.0	29.2	25.8	74.2

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The dairy products group, including cream, milk, butter, and cheese, amounts to $98 as an average annual consumption per family for all families visited. As stated before, 14 per cent of these products are bought and 86 per cent are furnished by the farm. Considerable butter is bought, but very little milk and cream.

Table IX shows the quantity of dairy products consumed, expressed in terms of quarts of milk. It is assumed that on the average 8 quarts of milk make 1 quart of cream and 10 quarts of milk make 1 pound of butter. Reducing the items to quarts of milk, it will be seen that the average annual consumption per person for all families visited is 550 quarts. The consumption per person varied in different areas from 434 to 746 quarts. More cream and butter were used in those areas where butter was made on the farm. The farm supplied 473 of the 550 quarts. The average number of persons per family for the families visited is 4.8, making the average number of quarts of milk furnished by the farm for home consumption 2,270 per year. In the southern areas it is assumed that the milk churned for home consumption of butter will furnish enough buttermilk for the family, and thus the equivalent of milk for the butter will cover that for buttermilk.

TABLE IX.—*Dairy products consumed per person in equivalent quarts of whole milk (950 families).*

[Data assume 8 quarts of milk make 1 quart of cream and 10 quarts of milk make 1 pound of butter.]

County and State.	Cream.	Milk.	Butter.	Total consumed.	Total bought.	Total furnished by farm.
Oxford, Me	123	126	299	548	142	406
Lamoille, Vt	178	188	294	660	153	507
Otsego, N. Y	11	204	377	592	241	351
Bucks, Pa	.....	130	201	331	97	234
Gloucester, N. J	5	184	245	434	92	342
Gaston, N. C	.....	133	406	539	4	535
Troup, Ga	.....	30	520	550	.....	550
McLennan, Tex	.....	43	442	485	1	484
Champaign, Ohio	72	258	298	628	21	607
Jefferson, Wis	.....	152	310	462	132	330
Montgomery, Iowa	17	252	370	639	7	632
Cloud, Kans	40	251	350	641	21	620
Cass, N. Dak	136	212	398	746	39	707
Santa Clara, Cal	.....	210	228	438	119	319
Average, all farms	42	170	338	550	77	473

FRUITS.

The value of fruit consumed constitutes 6.4 per cent of the total. Sixty-three per cent of this is furnished by the farm. Fruits include a class of food products which can be raised much more cheaply than bought. In the North Dakota area, for instance, only one-sixth of the fruit used is raised on the farm, and yet the value of the fruit consumed in this area is relatively as great as in the other sections, owing to the higher price paid per unit quantity of fruit.

VEGETABLES.

Table V shows that 11 per cent of the value of the food consumed represents vegetables, 79.4 per cent of which are furnished by the farm. That the farmer can easily raise most of his vegetables is shown by the fact that he raises a greater proportion of this group than of any other group. In raising his own vegetables he eliminates the cost of transportation and the commission of the middleman, which are included in the prices he pays for purchased vegetables. In five of the areas visited over 90 per cent of the vegetables used are supplied by the farm, in the Georgia area only 1 per cent being bought. In some sections certain vegetables will not thrive, owing to peculiar soil or climatic conditions. This accounts for some of the vegetables bought.

EFFECT OF DIFFERENT DIETARY SYSTEMS ON FOOD COST.

There is a considerable variation in the cost of food for families of the same size. This difference may be due either to the fact that the members of the family are larger consumers or that they consume more of the higher-priced foods. In this connection, it is interesting to note the effect that the high or low consumption of one class of food products has on the quantity of other food consumed and on the total consumption and also on the relative value of food bought and furnished by the farm.

In Table X the families have been divided according to the relative value of meat consumed. In both areas studied the relative value of groceries, fruits, vegetables, and dairy products decreases as the value of meat increases. The value of the total consumption of food increases with the increase of the consumption of meat, the size of family remaining nearly constant. The high meat-consuming families also buy much more of their food, which is due to the fact that they buy much more of their meat and use less groceries, which class includes the non-farm-furnished foods.

TABLE X.—*Relation of the relative quantity of meat consumed to that of other classes of food and the total consumption of food.*

NEW JERSEY.

Meat, per cent of total.	Number of families.	Average size family.	Average percentage of total consumption.								Total consumption per person.
			Groceries.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Meat products.	Poultry products.	Dairy products.	Furnished by farm.	Bought.	
25 and less....	31	4.4	28.5	6.7	15.1	20.7	12.8	16.2	53	47	$99.63
26 to 35.....	54	4.7	25.7	5.2	13.1	31.0	10.4	14.5	48	52	127.30
36 and over...	41	4.9	21.9	4.1	11.0	43.6	8.5	10.8	42	58	125.30
MAINE.											
20 and less....	60	4.6	27.7	8.5	11.2	16.9	10.7	25.0	52	48	$86.39
21 to 29.....	59	4.5	25.9	7.1	9.5	24.8	9.4	23.3	46	54	97.42
30 and over...	29	4.0	23.1	5.1	8.5	36.5	8.7	18.1	37	63	108.97

The families have been divided into three classes, according to the value of vegetables consumed, as shown in Table XI. The value of meat and dairy products tends to decrease as the value of vegetables consumed increases, indicating that vegetables tend to replace some meat and dairy products in the farmer's diet. The value of the total consumption and the relative value of food bought decrease as the value of vegetables used increases.

TABLE XI.—*Relation of the relative quantity of vegetables consumed to that of other classes of food and the total consumption of food.*

NEW JERSEY.

Vegetables, per cent of total.	Number of families.	Average size family.	Average percentage of total consumption.								Total consumption per person.
			Groceries.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Meat products.	Poultry products.	Dairy products.	Furnished by farm.	Bought.	
10 and less....	42	4.6	23.9	4.9	8.9	37.0	11.3	13.9	42	58	$133.87
11 to 13.....	36	4.5	26.1	4.6	12.3	34.1	9.3	13.6	48	52	118.73
14 and over...	48	4.9	25.0	5.7	17.0	29.5	9.6	13.1	48	52	109.97
MAINE.											
8 and less.....	62	4.0	25.6	6.6	7.4	26.2	10.3	23.7	44	56	$104.36
9 to 10.....	37	4.7	25.5	6.6	9.7	25.2	9.7	23.2	46	54	94.24
10 and over...	49	4.8	26.7	8.6	13.3	20.7	9.1	21.4	51	49	85.38

In Table XII the division has been made by the value of dairy products consumed. Increase in dairy products used is accompanied by an appreciable decrease in the use of meat products, but no consistent variation in the other classes of foods. Dairy products are distinctly farm products, and the relative value of food furnished by the farm increases with the increase in value of dairy products used. There is no consistent variation in the value of total consumption of food.

TABLE XII.—*Relation of the relative quantity of dairy products consumed to that of other classes of food and the total consumption of food.*

NEW JERSEY.

Dairy products, per cent of total.	Number of families.	Average size family.	Average percentage of total consumption.								Total consumption per person.
			Groceries.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Meat products.	Poultry products.	Dairy products.	Furnished by farm.	Bought.	
10 and less....	41	4.6	25.1	4.9	12.7	38.5	10.2	8.6	41	59	$123.54
11 to 15.....	51	4.6	24.4	5.1	13.1	34.1	10.0	13.2	49	51	117.74
16 and over...	33	4.9	25.4	5.2	12.5	26.6	10.2	20.1	52	48	118.85

MAINE.

19 and less....	53	4.4	27.0	7.6	10.7	27.6	10.5	16.2	45	55	$98.19
20 to 25.....	50	4.5	26.3	6.6	10.0	24.2	10.2	22.4	47	53	92.56
26 and over...	45	4.6	24.3	7.3	9.0	20.0	8.3	30.9	49	51	93.64

An increase in the proportion of groceries used is accompanied by a decrease in the proportion of meat and poultry products. (Table XIII.) The less expensive grocery items seem to replace a large proportion of the more expensive meats. The value of the total consumption here again varies inversely with the relative proportion of groceries used.

Meats constituting such a large proportion of the total food value, their variation necessarily affects the total value of food consumed more than that of any other group. Only about one-third of the meat (not including poultry) used in these two areas is furnished by the farm, so that the variation in meat used also very appreciably affects the relative value of total food bought and furnished by the farm. The data indicate that the expenditure for meats and the value of the total consumption of food may be materially reduced by the increase in the use of vegetables, poultry products, and dairy products, the groups of foods which are largely furnished directly by the farm.

TABLE XIII.—*Relation of the relative quantity of groceries consumed to that of other classes of food and the total consumption of food.*

NEW JERSEY.

Groceries, per cent of total.	Number of families.	Average size family.	Average percentage of total consumption.								Total consumption per person.
			Groceries.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Meat products.	Poultry products.	Dairy products.	Furnished by farm.	Bought.	
20 and less	32	4.7	17.9	4.8	12.5	40.9	11.2	12.7	49	51	$133.44
21 to 28	55	4.8	24.9	5.2	13.2	32.5	9.7	14.5	49	51	122.60
29 and over	39	4.5	32.5	5.2	12.3	27.2	9.8	13.0	42	58	105.59
MAINE.											
24 and less	56	4.2	20.9	7.3	9.4	25.8	11.2	25.1	50	50	$110.84
25 to 30	59	4.8	27.3	7.4	10.2	24.4	9.2	21.3	47	53	89.56
31 and over	33	4.2	34.1	6.6	10.4	19.9	7.7	21.1	40	60	80.84

SIZE OF FAMILY AND FOOD PER PERSON.

The number of persons in the family bears a direct relation to the value of food consumed per person. Table XIV shows that this variation is not limited to the total consumption, but applies also to the quantity bought and that furnished by the farm. The families were divided into three groups, the first group consisting of families of 2 and 3 persons, the second of families of 4 and 5 persons, and the third of families of 6 persons and more. The value of total consumption per person for the first group averages $114; for the second group, $96; and for the third, $84. The values of supplies bought per person for those groups in the same order average $49, $40, and $35, and the values of food furnished by farm are $65, $56, and $49, respectively. The relative value bought and furnished, however, does not vary in the different groups; that is, the percentage of the total consumption bought and furnished by the farm is about the same for large families as for small families. The value of the consumption of the different classes of food is also relatively the same, indicating that there is more economical utilization of food products in large families than in small families.

TABLE XIV.—*Relation of size of family to annual cost of food (950 families).*

Location of regions in which study was made (county and State).	Families of 2 or 3 persons.				Families of 4 or 5 persons.				Families of 6 persons or over.			
	Number of families.	Average per person.			Number of families.	Average per person.			Number of families.	Average per person.		
		Bought.	Furnished by farm.	Total.		Bought.	Furnished by farm.	Total.		Bought.	Furnished by farm.	Total.
Oxford, Me.	55	$60	$52	$112	65	$49	$43	$92	28	$46	$41	$87
Lamoille, Vt.	18	40	54	94	15	38	40	78	16	31	32	63
Otsego, N. Y.	25	53	53	106	22	44	47	91	8	43	41	84
Bucks, Pa.	9	44	48	92	22	39	45	84	12	32	30	62
Gloucester, N. J.	43	79	62	141	54	63	62	125	29	55	47	102
Gaston, N. C.	23	23	83	107	13	16	78	94	19	12	69	81
Troup, Ga.	9	24	95	119	18	23	76	99	23	17	62	79
McLennan, Tex.	11	55	78	133	16	40	56	96	17	37	43	80
Champaign, Ohio.	22	39	69	108	16	28	59	87	6	24	53	77
Jefferson, Wis.	22	45	53	98	20	27	49	76	9	34	40	74
Montgomery, Iowa.	19	38	82	120	19	33	62	95	8	33	70	103
Cloud, Kans.	19	39	68	107	16	35	65	100	11	32	62	94
Cass, N. Dak.	16	58	78	136	40	53	69	122	53	40	57	97
Santa Clara, Cal.	31	89	38	127	28	70	39	109	25	52	33	85
All families.	322	49	65	114	364	40	56	96	264	35	49	84

CONSUMPTION OF INDIVIDUAL FOOD ITEMS.

Table XV gives the average annual consumption per person and per family, with the quantity furnished by the farm and quantity bought, of practically all food items used by the families. It presents the details on which the generalized data in the other tables are based. In the other tables quantities are represented by values, because the difference in the common units for the various items makes value the only common basis of comparison. Table XV, however, gives the quantities in units which represent exactly the same volume in all sections, making the data comparable one section with another. If the reader is interested in the consumption of any particular article, or group of articles, this table will give him the desired information.

TABLE XV.—*Average quantity per family and per person of the various articles of food consumed, the average quantity furnished by the farm, and the quantity bought per family (950 families).*

GROCERIES.

State.	Coffee (pounds).				Cocoa (pounds).				Tea (pounds).			
	Per family.				Per family.				Per family.			
	Furnished.	Bought.	Total.	Per person.	Furnished.	Bought.	Total.	Per person.	Furnished.	Bought.	Total.	Per person.
Vt.	.....	15.3	15.3	3.2	.....	6.2	6.2	1.3	.....	13.3	13.3	2.7
Me.	.....	21.4	21.4	4.8	.....	5.4	5.4	1.2	.....	9.8	9.8	2.2
N. Y.	.....	24.8	24.8	6.2	.....	6.4	6.4	1.6	.....	8.0	8.0	2.0
Pa.	.....	38.0	38.0	7.3	.....	8.3	8.3	1.6	.....	1.6	1.6	.3
N. J.	.....	55.1	55.1	11.7	.....	6.1	6.1	1.3	.....	10.8	10.8	2.3
N. C.	.....	31.9	31.9	7.1	.....	.9	.9	.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ga.	.....	31.5	31.5	5.8	.....	1.1	1.1	.2	.....	1.6	1.6	.3
Tex.	.....	53.5	53.5	10.1	.....	3.2	3.2	.6	.....	2.7	2.7	.5
Ohio.	.....	38.9	38.9	9.5	.....	4.1	4.1	1.0	.....	3.3	3.3	.8
Wis.	.....	44.0	44.0	10.0	.....	6.2	6.2	1.4	.....	2.2	2.2	.5
Iowa.	.....	45.7	45.7	10.8	.....	3.4	3.4	.8	.....	4.2	4.2	1.0
Kans.	.....	39.2	39.2	8.7	.....	4.0	4.0	.9	.....	4.5	4.5	1.0
N. Dak.	.....	58.9	58.9	9.5	.....	6.2	6.2	1.0	.....	14.9	14.9	2.4
Cal.	.....	41.6	41.6	8.5	.....	6.4	6.4	1.3	.....	8.3	8.3	1.7

State.	Sugar (pounds).				Salt (pounds).				Flour (pounds).			
Vt.	.....	372.0	372.0	76.8	.....	58.1	58.1	12.0	.....	1,132.0	1,132.0	230.0
Me.	.....	437.0	437.0	97.9	.....	68.2	68.2	15.3	.....	932.0	932.0	209.0
N. Y.	.....	376.0	376.0	94.0	.....	61.0	61.0	16.0	.....	736.0	736.0	184.0
Pa.	.....	359.0	359.0	69.0	.....	86.3	86.3	16.6	36.7	696.3	733.0	141.0
N. J.	.....	556.0	556.0	118.0	.....	127.2	127.2	27.0	.....	690.0	690.0	146.5
N. C.	.....	279.0	279.0	62.0	.....	13.5	13.5	3.0	408.3	999.7	1,408.0	313.0
Ga.	.....	313.0	313.0	57.6	.....	27.1	27.1	5.0	.....	1,260.0	1,260.0	232.0
Tex.	.....	325.0	325.0	61.3	.....	27.0	27.0	5.1	.....	1,092.0	1,092.0	206.0
Ohio.	.....	377.0	377.0	92.0	.....	20.5	20.5	5.0	7.5	746.5	754.0	184.0
Wis.	.....	321.0	321.0	73.0	.....	13.2	13.2	3.0	.....	1,012.0	1,012.0	230.0
Iowa.	.....	408.0	408.0	96.5	.....	15.2	15.2	3.6	580.8	299.2	880.0	208.0
Kans.	.....	369.0	369.0	82.0	.....	16.6	16.6	3.7	29.8	964.2	994.0	221.0
N. Dak.	.....	529.0	529.0	85.3	.....	111.6	111.6	18.0	.....	1,318.0	1,318.0	212.5
Cal.	.....	324.0	324.0	66.2	.....	83.3	83.3	17.0	.....	382.0	382.0	180.0

State.	Cornmeal (pounds).				Bread bought (pounds).				Oatmeal (pounds).			
Vt.	.....	69.7	69.7	14.4	.....	87.6	87.6	18.1	.....	65.8	65.8	13.6
Me.	.....	62.4	62.4	14.0	.....	67.8	67.8	15.2	.....	45.9	45.9	10.3
N. Y.	.....	26.8	26.8	6.7	.....	176.8	176.8	44.2	.....	35.6	35.6	8.9
Pa.	26.1	29.5	55.6	10.7	.....	556.4	556.4	107.0	.....	21.8	21.8	4.2
N. J.	.....	18.8	18.8	4.0	.....	570.0	570.0	121.0	.....	33.0	33.0	7.0
N. C.	330.9	53.9	384.8	85.8	.....	4.5	4.5	1.0	.....	7.6	7.6	1.7
Ga.	488.6	240.6	729.2	134.3	.....	18.5	18.5	3.4	.....	17.4	17.4	3.2
Tex.	94.1	298.1	392.2	74.0	.....	48.8	48.8	9.2	.....	35.0	35.0	6.6
Ohio.	57.7	28.4	86.1	21.0	.....	162.4	162.4	39.6	.....	51.2	51.2	12.5
Wis.	.....	17.6	17.6	4.0	.....	74.8	74.8	17.0	.....	37.4	37.4	8.5
Iowa.	3.3	33.1	36.4	8.6	.....	84.6	84.6	20.0	.....	292.7	292.7	69.2
Kans.	.....	102.6	102.6	22.8	.....	144.0	144.0	32.0	.....	48.6	48.6	10.8
N. Dak.	.....	41.5	41.5	6.7	.....	21.1	21.1	3.4	.....	66.3	66.3	10.7
Cal.	.....	36.3	36.3	7.4	.....	197.0	197.0	40.2	.....	68.6	68.6	14.0

TABLE XV.—*Average quantity per family and per person of the various articles of food consumed, the average quantity furnished by the farm, and the quantity bought per family (950 families)*—Continued.

GROCERIES—Continued.

State.	Other cereals (pounds).				Graham flour (pounds).				Rice (pounds).			
	Per family.				Per family.				Per family.			
	Furnished.	Bought.	Total.	Per person.	Furnished.	Bought.	Total.	Per person.	Furnished.	Bought.	Total.	Per person.
Vt	.....	9.7	9.7	2.0	.....	32.4	32.4	6.7	.....	14.0	14.0	2.9
Me	.....	18.3	18.3	4.1	.....	18.7	18.7	4.2	.....	12.9	12.9	2.9
N. Y	.....	12.0	12.0	3.0	.....	4.0	4.0	1.0	.....	12.0	12.0	3.0
Pa	.....	10.4	10.4	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.7	17.7	3.4
N. J	.....	14.1	14.1	3.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.7	28.7	6.1
N. C	.....	2.7	2.7	.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.5	22.5	5.0
Ga	.....	5.4	5.4	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.3	29.3	5.4
Tex	.....	3.7	3.7	.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.0	35.0	6.6
Ohio	.....	17.2	17.2	4.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.2	26.2	6.4
Wis	.....	12.3	12.3	2.8	.....	.9	.9	.2	.....	14.5	14.5	3.3
Iowa	.....	97.3	97.3	23.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.5	19.5	4.6
Kans	.....	16.2	16.2	3.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.4	23.4	5.2
N. Dak	.....	26.7	26.7	4.3	.....	27.9	27.9	4.5	.....	22.3	22.3	3.6
Cal	.....	27.4	27.4	5.6	.....	28.4	28.4	5.8	.....	48.5	48.5	9.9

State.	Currants (pounds).				Sirups (gallons).				Lemons (dozens).			
	Furnished.	Bought.	Total.	Per person.	Furnished.	Bought.	Total.	Per person.	Furnished.	Bought.	Total.	Per person.
Vt	.....	29.0	29.0	6.0	12.2	4.3	16.5	3.4	.....	3.6	3.6	0.8
Me	.....	21.4	21.4	4.8	.....	13.8	13.8	3.1	.....	4.5	4.5	1.0
N. Y	.....	28.8	28.8	7.2	4.5	5.5	10.0	2.5	.....	4.4	4.4	1.1
Pa	.....	27.0	27.0	5.2	.....	9.4	9.4	1.8	.....	5.2	5.2	1.0
N. J	.....	22.6	22.6	4.8	.....	6.6	6.6	1.4	.....	13.2	13.2	2.8
N. C	.....	5.0	5.0	1.1	3.6	4.5	8.1	1.8	.....	1.4	1.4	.3
Ga	.....	2.7	2.7	.5	11.7	8.4	20.1	3.7	.....	2.2	2.2	.4
Tex	.....	42.4	42.4	8.0	.....	18.6	18.6	3.5	.....	4.2	4.2	.8
Ohio	.....	22.6	22.6	5.5	.....	3.7	3.7	.9	.....	4.1	4.1	1.0
Wis	.....	25.5	25.5	5.8	2.1	4.5	6.6	1.5	.....	3.1	3.1	.7
Iowa	.....	36.8	36.8	8.7	.....	5.5	5.5	1.3	.....	5.1	5.1	1.2
Kans	.....	21.2	21.2	4.7	.....	5.4	5.4	1.2	.....	5.8	5.8	1.3
N. Dak	.....	23.6	23.6	3.8	.....	9.3	9.3	1.5	.....	9.3	9.3	1.5
Cal	.....	14.7	14.7	3.0	.....	3.9	3.9	.8	3.5	8.7	12.2	2.5

State.	Oranges (dozens).				Bananas (dozens).				Buckwheat (pounds).			
	Furnished.	Bought.	Total.	Per person.	Furnished.	Bought.	Total.	Per person.	Furnished.	Bought.	Total.	Per person.
Vt	.....	4.8	4.8	1.0	.....	15.5	15.5	3.2	18.0	13.5	31.5	6.5
Me	.....	10.3	10.3	2.3	.....	18.3	18.3	4.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Y	.....	7.2	7.2	1.8	.....	18.4	18.4	4.6	84.3	51.7	136.0	34.0
Pa	.....	7.8	7.8	1.5	.....	10.9	10.9	2.1	.....	20.8	20.8	4.0
N. J	.....	16.5	16.5	3.5	.....	20.7	20.7	4.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. C	.....	1.8	1.8	.4	.....	3.6	3.6	.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ga	.....	2.7	2.7	.5	.....	4.9	4.9	.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tex	.....	5.3	5.3	1.0	.....	11.1	11.1	2.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	.....	5.3	5.3	1.3	.....	11.1	11.1	2.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wis	.....	4.4	4.4	1.0	.....	8.4	8.4	1.9	.....	8.8	8.8	2.0
Iowa	.....	6.3	6.3	1.5	.....	12.7	12.7	3.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kans	.....	7.2	7.2	1.6	.....	14.8	14.8	3.3	.....	2.2	2.2	.5
N. Dak	.....	12.4	12.4	2.0	.....	11.2	11.2	1.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cal	4.1	16.5	20.6	4.5	.....	8.3	8.3	1.7	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XV.—*Average quantity per family and per person of the various articles of food consumed, the average quantity furnished by the farm, and the quantity bought per family (950 families)*—Continued.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

State.	Pork (pounds).				Beef (pounds).				Poultry (pounds).			
	Per family.			Per person.	Per family.			Per person.	Per family.			Per person.
	Furnished.	Bought.	Total.		Furnished.	Bought.	Total.		Furnished.	Bought.	Total.	
Vt.	251.2	66.8	318.0	65.6	102.5	65.5	168.0	34.6	87.0	.....	87.0	18.0
Me.	169.5	56.5	226.0	50.6	226.2	36.8	263.0	59.0	94.0	1.0	95.0	21.4
N. Y.	192.7	99.3	292.0	73.0	95.9	150.1	246.0	61.5	166.3	1.7	168.0	41.9
Pa.	48.8	86.2	575.0	110.5	120.3	255.7	376.0	72.3	117.0	.....	117.0	22.5
N. J.	538.2	151.8	690.0	146.4	35.4	406.6	442.0	93.9	146.0	.....	146.0	31.0
N. C.	545.5	5.5	551.0	122.4	9.0	32.0	41.0	9.1	233.0	.....	233.0	51.7
Ga.	695.0	7.0	702.0	129.3	70.2	64.8	135.0	24.8	382.0	.....	382.0	70.4
Tex.	628.1	137.9	766.0	144.5	.....	76.0	76.0	14.3	276.0	.....	276.0	52.0
Ohio.	663.6	42.4	706.0	172.2	57.5	57.5	115.0	28.1	301.0	.....	301.0	73.5
Wis.	590.4	65.6	656.0	149.0	70.1	75.9	146.0	33.1	176.0	.....	176.0	40.0
Iowa.	659.5	13.5	673.0	159.0	118.8	114.2	233.0	55.1	296.0	.....	296.0	70.0
Kans.	546.8	41.2	588.0	130.6	148.8	80.2	229.0	50.8	477.0	.....	477.0	106.0
N. Dak.	889.6	77.4	967.0	156.0	283.4	152.6	436.0	70.4	226.0	.....	226.0	36.4
Cal.	131.8	84.2	216.0	44.1	14.1	454.9	469.0	95.7	187.1	1.9	189.0	38.5

State.	Fish (pounds).				Milk (quarts).				Butter (pounds).			
	Furnished.	Bought.	Total.	Per person.	Furnished.	Bought.	Total.	Per person.	Furnished.	Bought.	Total.	Per person.
Vt.	.....	38.0	38.0	7.8	911.0	.....	911.0	188.2	68.2	73.8	142.0	29.4
Me.	3.6	115.4	119.0	26.6	557.4	5.6	563.0	126.2	75.8	57.2	133.0	29.9
N. Y.	.....	23.0	23.0	5.7	815.0	.....	815.0	203.7	54.4	96.6	151.0	37.7
Pa.	.....	57.0	57.0	11.0	669.2	6.8	676.0	130.0	60.3	43.7	104.0	20.1
N. J.	.....	119.0	119.0	25.2	798.6	69.4	868.0	184.4	79.4	35.6	115.0	24.5
N. C.	.....	3.0	3.0	.7	600.0	.....	600.0	133.4	181.2	1.8	183.0	40.6
Ga.	.....	6.0	6.0	1.2	161.0	.....	161.0	30.2	282.0	.....	282.0	52.0
Tex.	.....	13.0	13.0	2.5	221.6	4.6	229.0	43.2	231.0	.....	231.0	44.2
Ohio.	.....	2.0	2.0	.5	1,057.0	.....	1,057.0	257.7	113.5	8.5	122.0	29.8
Wis.	.....	3.0	3.0	.7	633.7	33.3	667.0	152.0	81.6	54.4	136.0	31.0
Iowa.	.....	6.0	6.0	1.3	1,066.0	.....	1,066.0	252.0	152.9	3.1	156.0	37.0
Kans.	.....	5.0	5.0	1.1	1,130.0	.....	1,130.0	251.2	148.5	9.5	158.0	35.0
N. Dak.	.....	47.0	47.0	7.6	1,297.9	13.1	1,311.0	211.5	224.8	22.2	247.0	39.8
Cal.	.....	151.0	151.0	30.8	852.4	174.6	1,027.9	209.5	71.7	40.3	112.0	22.8

State.	Eggs (dozens).				[illegible] quarts).				Lard bought (pounds).			
	Furnished.	Bought.	Total.	Per person.	Furnished.	Bought.	Total.	Per person.	Furnished.	Bought.	Total.	Per person.
Vt.	82.0	.....	82.0	16.9	108.0	.....	108.0	22.3	.....	34.8	34.8	7.2
Me.	108.6	3.4	112.0	25.1	69.0	.....	69.0	15.4	.....	81.6	81.6	18.3
N. Y.	115.9	6.1	122.0	30.5	6.0	.....	6.0	1.4	.....	10.8	10.8	2.7
Pa.	94.0	.....	94.0	18.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.3	20.3	3.9
N. J.	153.0	.....	153.0	32.5	2.6	.4	3.0	.6	.....	33.4	33.4	7.1
N. C.	122.0	.....	122.0	27.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.2	2.2	.5
Ga.	144.0	.....	144.0	26.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.4	5.4	1.0
Tex.	206.0	.....	206.0	38.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.2	38.2	7.2
Ohio.	169.0	.....	169.0	41.3	57.0	.....	57.0	9.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wis.	163.7	3.3	167.0	37.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.5	3.5	.8
Iowa.	246.0	.....	246.0	58.2	9.9	.....	9.9	2.1	.....	3.0	3.0	.7
Kans.	194.0	.....	194.0	43.2	22.0	.....	22.0	5.0	.....	27.9	27.9	6.2
N. Dak.	284.0	.....	284.0	45.8	104.0	1.0	105.0	17.0	.....	24.8	24.8	4.0
Cal.	101.0	1.0	102.0	20.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.0	48.0	9.8

TABLE XV.—*Average quantity per family and per person of the various articles of food consumed, the average quantity furnished by the farm, and the quantity bought per family (950 families)*—Continued.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

State.	Buttermilk (quarts).				Honey (pounds).				Cheese (pounds).			
	Per family.			Per person.	Per family.			Per person.	Per family.			Per person.
	Furnished.	Bought.	Total.		Furnished.	Bought.	Total.		Furnished.	Bought.	Total.	
Vt.						1.0	1.0	0.2		8.7	8.7	1.8
Me.					1.9	2.1	4.0	.9	0.4	17.9	18.3	4.1
N. Y.					2.4	8.4	10.8	2.7	2.3	14.5	16.8	4.2
Pa.					1.1	1.0	2.1	.4	5.3	7.2	12.5	2.4
N. J.					1.2	.2	1.4	.3	5.8	30.5	35.3	7.7
N. C.	1,581.3		1,581.3	351.4	6.7	.9	7.6	1.7		.9	.9	.2
Ga.	2,280.6		2,280.6	420.0	4.9	.5	5.4	1.0	2.2	7.6	9.8	1.8
Tex.	2,090.3		2,090.3	394.4	8.0	6.8	14.8	2.8		5.3	5.3	1.0
Ohio.					1.2	2.1	3.3	.8	2.1	6.9	9.0	2.2
Wis.					2.6	6.2	8.8	2.0		20.2	20.2	4.6
Iowa.					1.6	.9	2.5	.6		10.6	10.6	2.5
Kans.					7.7	1.3	9.0	2.0	9.4	1.8	11.2	2.5
N. Dak.						19.8	19.8	3.2	5.1	20.3	25.4	4.1
Cal.					1.1	2.3	3.4	.7	4.5	29.8	34.3	7.0

FRUITS.

State.	Apples (bushels).				Peaches (pounds).				Plums (pounds).			
Vt.	12.9	2.6	15.5	3.2		20.8	20.8	4.3	0.5	8.7	9.2	1.9
Me.	17.1	.3	17.4	3.9	2.3	11.1	13.4	3.0	23.3	11.0	34.3	7.7
N. Y.	18.8		18.8	4.7		60.0	60.0	15.0		1.6	1.6	.4
Pa.	9.5	3.0	12.5	2.4	17.3	51.9	69.2	13.3	17.6	1.1	18.7	3.6
N. J.	9.8	2.0	11.8	2.5	134.2	101.3	235.5	50.0	12.3	12.2	24.5	5.2
N. C.	14.8	1.0	15.8	3.5	458.9	4.6	463.5	103.0				
Ga.	5.0	1.0	6.0	1.1	690.6	44.1	734.7	145.3	16.3		16.3	3.0
Tex.		4.2	4.2	.8		174.9	174.9	33.0				
Ohio.	6.9	3.8	10.7	2.6	70.9	71.0	141.9	34.6	13.1	3.3	16.4	4.0
Wis.	10.1	3.5	13.6	3.1		35.2	35.2	8.0		6.2	6.2	1.4
Iowa.	16.6	4.1	20.7	4.9	.2	5.3	5.5	1.3	59.1	3.1	62.2	14.7
Kans.	14.3	7.3	21.6	4.8	191.7	127.8	319.5	71.0				
N. Dak.	.4	7.0	7.4	1.2		198.4	198.4	32.0	54.2	48.1	102.3	16.5
Cal.	.7	.3	1.0	.2	25.4	10.9	36.3	7.4	19.1		19.1	3.9

State.	Pears (pounds).				Berries (quarts).				Cherries (quarts).			
Vt.	1.0	11.6	12.6	2.6	10.2	23.7	33.9	7.0				
Me.	69.9	23.3	93.2	20.9	77.5	17.0	94.5	21.2	27.6	4.5	32.1	7.2
N. Y.	4.4	2.0	6.4	1.6	26.9	12.7	39.6	9.9		3.2	3.2	.8
Pa.	160.1	8.4	168.5	32.4	43.0	3.8	46.8	9.0	30.2	4.1	34.3	6.6
N. J.	68.1	2.1	70.2	14.9	54.7	23.5	78.2	16.6	47.1	5.2	52.3	11.1
N. C.	135.0		135.0	30.0	156.6		156.6	34.8				
Ga.	54.3		54.3	10.0	19.0	8.2	27.2	5.0				
Tex.		30.7	30.7	5.8		34.4	34.4	6.5				
Ohio.	51.7	5.7	57.4	14.0	26.6	10.3	36.9	9.0	34.0	7.0	41.0	10.0
Wis.	3.0	10.2	13.2	3.0	72.9	6.3	79.2	18.0	25.7	2.5	28.2	6.4
Iowa.	4.9	12.0	16.9	4.0	15.4	8.3	23.7	5.6	66.1	11.7	77.8	18.4
Kans.	14.6	25.9	40.5	9.0	13.9	6.8	20.7	4.6	45.0	4.5	49.5	11.0
N. Dak.		107.9	107.9	17.4	18.0	24.8	42.8	6.9	5.8	6.6	12.4	2.0
Cal.	12.8	1.9	14.7	3.0	9.4	26.9	36.3	7.4	27.1	10.6	37.7	7.7

TABLE XV.—*Average quantity per family and per person of the various articles of food consumed, the average quantity furnished by the farm, and the quantity bought per family (950 families)*—Continued.

FRUITS—Continued.

State.	Grapes (pounds).				Pineapples (number).							
	Per family.			Per person.	Per family.			Per person.	Per family.			Per person.
	Furnished.	Bought.	Total.		Furnished.	Bought.	Total.		Furnished.	Bought.	Total.	
Vt.		9.7	9.7	2.0								
Me.	17.2	5.1	22.3	5.0		10.7	10.7	2.1				
N. Y.	5.1	3.3	8.4	2.1								
Pa.	14.0		14.0	2.7								
N. J.	37.7	3.3	41.0	8.7		40.0	40.0	8.5				
N. C.	76.5		76.5	17.0								
Ga.												
Tex.												
Ohio.	11.5		11.5	2.8								
Wis.	9.2	.5	9.7	2.2								
Iowa.	42.3	4.2	46.5	11.0								
Kans.	20.3	18.0	38.3	8.5								
N. Dak.		16.1	16.1	2.6		3.7	3.7	2.6				
Cal.	10.8	72.0	82.8	16.9		2.4	2.4	.5				

VEGETABLES.

State.	Irish potatoes (bushels).				Sweet potatoes (pounds).				Beans (pecks).			
Vt.	46.4	0.5	46.9	9.7					5.0	0.5	5.5	1.7
Me.	24.9	.5	25.4	5.7		48.2	48.2	10.8	17.2	5.5	22.7	5.1
N. Y.	31.8	.6	32.4	8.1					10.1	1.5	11.6	2.9
Pa.	25.1	1.9	27.0	5.2					13.2	.4	13.6	2.6
N. J.	35.7	1.5	37.2	7.9	894.4	47.1	941.5	199.9	24.8	.5	25.3	5.4
N. C.	8.1	.1	8.2	1.8	957.6		957.6	212.8	21.7	1.4	23.1	5.1
Ga.	8.0	.1	8.1	1.5	1,814.6	37.0	1,851.6	341.0	24.9	.5	25.4	4.7
Tex.	5.4	8.9	14.3	2.7	1.8	173.1	174.9	33.0	3.8	8.4	12.2	2.3
Ohio.	16.3	6.7	23.0	5.6	2.5	22.1	24.6	6.0	6.5	4.3	10.8	2.6
Wis.	36.7	1.1	37.8	8.6					2.8	1.6	4.4	1.0
Iowa.	30.6	1.6	32.2	7.6		25.0	25.0	5.9	3.5	4.2	7.7	1.8
Kans.	20.2	5.4	25.6	5.7		20.2	20.2	4.5	3.6	3.2	6.8	1.5
N. Dak.	54.6	1.2	69.8	9.8		3.1	3.1	.5	5.9	2.4	8.3	1.3
Cal.	4.1	16.6	20.7	4.2		70.6	70.6	14.4	9.8	9.4	19.2	3.9

State.	Peas (pecks).				Onions (pecks).				Cabbage (heads).			
Vt.	5.2	0.7	5.9	1.2	0.5	3.9	4.4	0.9	27.1	4.4	31.5	6.5
Me.	18.1	.2	18.3	4.1	.2	3.1	3.3	.8	17.9	7.3	25.2	5.6
N. Y.	4.7	.2	4.9	1.2	1.6	3.0	4.6	1.1	32.5	23.5	56.0	14.0
Pa.	4.3	.4	4.7	.9	3.2	.8	4.0	.8	82.6	5.3	87.9	16.9
N. J.	4.7	.4	5.1	1.1	4.8	1.3	6.1	1.3	79.3	11.9	91.2	19.4
N. C.	2.6	.1	2.7	.6	9.4		9.4	2.1	106.9	1.1	108.0	24.0
Ga.	8.1		8.1	1.5	6.9	.1	7.0	1.3	48.4	.5	48.9	9.0
Tex.	3.2	9.5	12.7	2.4	5.3	3.2	8.5	1.6	5.9	30.7	36.6	6.9
Ohio.	1.2	.4	1.6	.4	3.7	.4	4.1	1.0	44.7	.4	45.1	11.0
Wis.	.9	.4	1.3	.3	3.7	.7	4.4	1.0	76.6		76.6	17.4
Iowa.	2.7	1.5	4.2	1.0	2.6	2.0	4.6	1.1	32.3	12.5	44.8	10.6
Kans.	3.3	1.6	4.9	1.1	9.0	2.7	11.7	2.6	7.0	25.0	32.0	7.1
N. Dak.	4.8	.2	5.0	.8	4.4	.6	5.0	.8	45.0	.9	45.9	7.4
Cal.	1.5	1.9	3.4	.7	2.6	9.2	11.8	2.4	9.4	20.0	29.4	6.0

TABLE XV.—*Average quantity per family and per person of the various articles of food consumed, the average quantity furnished by the farm, and the quantity bought per family (950 families)*—Continued.

VEGETABLES—Continued.

State.	Turnips (pecks).				Beets (pecks).				Cucumbers (pecks).			
	Per family.			Per person.	Per family.			Per person.	Per family.			Per person.
	Furnished.	Bought.	Total.		Furnished.	Bought.	Total.		Furnished.	Bought.	Total.	
Vt	5.7	0.8	6.5	1.4	3.9	0.1	4.0	0.8	6.0	0.5	6.5	1.3
Me	4.2	.4	4.6	1.0	5.7	.....	5.7	1.3	10.7	.....	10.7	2.4
N. Y	3.4	.6	4.0	1.0	.2	.1	.3	.1	4.8	.7	5.5	1.4
Pa	5.2	.....	5.2	1.0	5.5	.....	5.5	1.1	3.5	.1	3.5	.7
N. J	3.4	1.2	4.6	1.0	4.2	1.0	5.2	1.1	2.0	.3	2.3	.5
N. C	5.0	.....	5.0	1.1	5.0	.....	5.0	1.1	1.4	.....	1.4	.3
Ga	17.1	.2	17.3	3.2	1.6	.....	1.6	.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tex	30.0	16.1	46.1	8.7	1.9	.2	2.1	.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	36.5	.....	36.5	8.9	2.6	.....	2.6	.5	3.7	.....	3.7	.7
Wis	1.3	.....	1.3	.3	1.8	.....	1.8	.4	6.2	.....	6.2	1.4
Iowa	1.5	.7	2.2	.5	3.3	.1	3.4	.8	2.1	.1	2.2	.5
Kans	1.5	.3	1.8	.4	2.7	.....	2.7	.6	1.3	.1	1.4	.3
N. Dak	3.1	.....	3.1	.5	5.0	.....	5.0	.8	10.5	.7	11.2	1.8
Cal	2.2	6.1	8.3	1.7	.2	1.8	2.0	.4	4.6	4.2	8.8	1.8

State.	Tomatoes (pecks).				Sweet corn (dozens).				Squash (pounds).			
Vt	0.6	2.2	2.8	0.6	1.1	4.6	5.7	1.2	29.0	.....	29.0	6.0
Me	10.6	.2	10.8	2.4	40.4	.4	40.8	9.2	66.9	.....	66.9	15.0
N. Y	9.4	.6	10.0	2.5	20.4	2.8	23.2	5.8	26.0	.....	26.0	6.5
Pa	20.4	.....	20.4	3.9	40.4	1.2	41.6	8.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. J	47.1	.....	47.1	10.0	43.7	.9	44.6	9.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. C	27.0	.....	27.0	6.0	46.3	.5	46.8	10.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ga	20.0	3.8	23.8	4.4	28.6	4.3	32.9	6.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tex	2.7	12.1	14.8	2.8	7.9	17.5	25.4	4.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	17.1	.9	18.0	3.4	1.9	25.1	27.0	5.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wis	8.8	.4	9.2	2.1	16.4	3.8	20.2	4.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	14.4	.9	15.3	4.1	24.0	10.3	34.3	8.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kans	13.7	6.5	20.2	4.5	4.1	2.7	6.8	1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Dak	17.6	.4	18.0	2.9	22.9	.....	22.9	3.7	18.6	.....	18.6	3.0
Cal	8.6	13.0	21.6	4.4	13.8	6.8	20.6	4.2	21.6	32.3	53.9	11.0

State.	Carrots (pecks).				Melons (number).			
Vt	2.4	.....	2.4	0.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Me	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Y	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pa	3.7	.....	3.7	.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. J	.....	.....	.....	.....	126.6	5.3	131.9	28.0
N. C	.....	.....	.....	.....	67.5	.....	67.5	15.0
Ga	.....	.....	.....	.....	108.6	.....	108.6	20.0
Tex	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.8	6.6	25.4	6.0
Kans	.....	.....	.....	.....	72.0	.....	72.0	16.0
N. Dak	3.1	.....	3.1	.5	9.3	9.3	18.6	3.0
Cal	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.1	74.1	88.2	18.0

Tables XVI and XVII were prepared to bring to the attention of the reader more forcibly the articles most frequently bought and those most generally supplied by the farm in the different sections, and to point out more graphically the regional variations in these conditions.

TABLE XVI.—*Percentage of articles of food bought (950 families).*

Articles.	Vt.	Me.	N. Y.	Pa.	N. J.	N. C.	Ga.	Tex.	Ohio.	Wis.	Iowa.	Kans.	N. Dak.	Cal.
Coffee	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cocoa	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Tea	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sugar	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salt	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Flour	100	100	100	95	100	71	100	100	99	100	34	97	100	100
Corn meal	100	100	100	53	100	14	33	76	33	100	91	100	100	100
Oatmeal	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other cereals	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Graham flour	100	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	100	100
Rice	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Raisins	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sirups	26	100	55	100	100	56	42	100	100	68	100	100	100	100
Lemons	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	71
Oranges	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	80
Bananas	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Buckwheat	43	.....	38	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pork	21	25	34	15	22	1	1	18	6	10	2	7	8	39
Beef	39	14	61	68	92	78	48	100	50	52	49	35	35	97
Poultry	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Fish	100	97	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Buttermilk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cream	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Milk	...	1	.....	1	8	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	1	17
Butter	52	43	64	42	31	1	.....	.....	7	40	2	6	9	36
Cheese	100	98	86	58	84	100	78	100	77	100	100	16	80	87
Eggs	.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Honey	100	33	78	50	14	12	10	46	63	70	34	15	100	69
Apples	17	2	.....	24	17	6	16	100	26	26	20	34	95	33
Peaches	100	83	100	75	43	1	6	100	50	100	96	40	100	30
Plums	95	32	100	6	50	.....	.....	.....	20	100	5	.....	47	.....
Pears	92	25	31	5	3	.....	.....	100	10	77	71	64	100	13
Berries	70	18	32	8	20	.....	30	100	28	8	35	33	58	74
Cherries	.....	14	100	12	10	.....	.....	.....	17	9	15	9	53	28
Grapes	100	23	39	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	9	47	100	87
Pineapples	.....	100	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	100
Prunes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Potatoes, Irish	1	2	2	7	4	1	1	62	29	3	5	21	2	80
Potatoes, sweet	.....	100	.....	.....	5	.....	2	99	90	.....	100	100	100	100
Beans	9	24	13	3	2	6	2	60	40	36	55	47	29	49
Peas	12	1	5	8	7	1	.....	75	27	32	35	33	4	56
Onions	89	94	68	21	21	.....	1	38	11	15	44	23	12	78
Cabbage	14	29	42	6	13	1	1	84	1	.....	28	78	2	68
Turnips	12	8	16	.....	27	.....	1	35	.....	.....	30	14	.....	74
Beets	3	.....	15	.....	20	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	89
Cucumbers	8	.....	12	1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	6	48
Tomatoes	80	2	6	.....	.....	.....	16	82	5	4	6	32	2	60
Sweet corn	81	1	12	3	2	1	13	60	7	19	30	40	.....	33
Squash	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Carrots	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melons	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	50	84

TABLE XVII.—*Percentage of articles of food furnished by farm (950 families).*

Articles.	Vt.	Me.	N. Y.	Pa.	N. J.	N. C.	Ga.	Tex.	Ohio.	Wis.	Iowa.	Kans.	N. Dak.	Cal.
Coffee														
Cocoa														
Tea														
Sugar														
Salt														
Flour				5		29			1		66	3		
Corn meal				47		86	67	24	67		9			
Oatmeal														
Other cereals														
Graham flour														
Rice														
Raisins														
Sirups	74		45			44	58			32				
Lemons														29
Oranges														20
Bananas														
Buckwheat	57		62											
Pork	79	75	66	85	78	99	99	82	94	90	98	93	92	61
Beef	61	86	39	32	8	22	52		50	48	51	65	65	3
Poultry	100	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99
Fish		3												
Buttermilk						100	100	100						
Cream	100	100	100		88				100		100	100	99	
Milk	100	99	100	99	92	100	100	98	100	95	100	100	99	83
Butter	48	57	36	58	69	99	100	100	93	60	98	94	91	64
Cheese		2	14	42	16		22		23			84	20	13
Eggs	100	97	95	100	100	100	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	99
Honey		47	22	50	86	88	90	54	37	30	66	85		31
Apples	83	98	100	76	83	94	84		64	74	80	66	5	67
Peaches		17		25	57	99	94		50		4	60		70
Plums	5	68		94	50		100		80		95		53	100
Pears	8	75	69	95	97	100	100		90	23	29	36		87
Berries	30	82	68	92	70	100	70		72	92	65	67	42	26
Cherries		86		88	90				83	91	85	91	47	72
Grapes		77	61	100	92	100			100	95	91	53		13
Pineapples														
Prunes														87
Potatoes, Irish	99	98	98	93	96	99	99	38	71	97	95	79	98	20
Potatoes, sweet					95	100	98	1	10					
Beans	91	76	87	97	98	94	98	31	60	64	45	53	71	51
Peas	88	99	95	92	93	99	100	25	73	68	65	67	96	44
Onions	11	6	32	79	79	100	99	62	89	85	56	77	88	22
Cabbage	86	71	58	94	87	99	99	16	99	100	72	22	98	32
Turnips	88	92	84	100	73	100	99	65	100	100	70	86	100	26
Beets	97	100	85	100	80	100	100	90	100	100	97	100	100	11
Cucumbers	92	100	88	99	86	100			100	100	96	97	94	52
Tomatoes	20	98	94	100	100	100	84	18	95	96	94	68	98	40
Sweet corn	19	99	88	97	98	99	87	31	93	81	70	60	100	67
Squash	100	100	100										100	40
Carrots	100		100	100									100	
Melons					96	100	100				74	100	50	16

A general résumé of the average quantities of each article of food consumed per person and per family for all the families visited is given in Table XVIII. There is considerable difference between the diets of the families in the Southern States and those in the Northern and Western States. The southern families, for instance, use large quantities of buttermilk and sweet potatoes and relatively less of whole milk and Irish potatoes. This table, therefore, is divided into 2 groups, separating the averages of the families in the 3 Southern and those in the 11 Northern and Western States. It shows the relative importance of each item of food in the average family's annual total food consumption; the per cent bought and that furnished by the farm is also shown for each article of food.

TABLE XVIII.—*Average annual consumption of various articles of food (950 families).*

Articles and units.	Average of 150 families visited in three Southern States.				Average of 800 families visited in 11 Northern and Western States.			
	Quantities consumed.		Percentage of total.		Quantities consumed.		Percentage of total.	
	Per person.	Per family.	Bought.	Furnished by farm.	Per person.	Per family.	Bought.	Furnished by farm.
Groceries:								
Bananas.....dozen..	1.3	6.5	100	.....	3.0	13.8	100	.....
Bread bought...pounds..	4.5	23.9	100	.....	41.6	194.8	100	.....
Buckwheat.....do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.9	21.1	56	44
Cocoa.....do....	.3	1.7	100	.....	1.1	5.7	100	.....
Coffee.....do....	7.7	39.0	100	.....	8.2	38.4	100	.....
Corn meal.....do....	97.9	502.1	41	59	10.9	50.4	89	11
Flour.....do....	250.3	1,253.4	90	10	195.1	913.2	93	7
Graham flour.....do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.0	10.2	100	.....
Lemons.....dozen..	.5	2.6	100	.....	1.4	6.4	97	3
Oatmeal.....pounds..	3.8	20.0	100	.....	15.4	69.7	100	.....
Other cereals.....do....	.8	3.9	100	.....	5.2	23.8	100	.....
Oranges.....dozen..	.6	3.3	100	.....	2.0	9.3	98	2
Raisins.....pounds..	3.2	16.7	100	.....	5.4	24.8	100	.....
Rice.....do....	5.7	28.9	100	.....	4.6	21.8	100	.....
Salt.....do....	4.4	22.5	100	.....	12.5	60.4	100	.....
Sirups.....gallons..	3.0	15.6	66	34	1.8	8.2	86	14
Sugar.....pounds..	60.3	305.5	100	.....	86.8	402.5	100	.....
Tea.....do....	.3	1.4	100	.....	1.5	7.4	100	.....
Meat products:								
Beef.....do....	16.1	83.8	75	25	59.5	283.9	54	46
Fish.....do....	1.5	7.6	100	.....	10.8	51.7	100	.....
Lard bought.....do....	2.9	15.3	100	.....	5.5	26.2	100	.....
Pork.....do....	132.1	672.9	7	93	114.3	536.8	17	83
Poultry products:								
Poultry.....do....	58.0	296.8	.....	100	45.4	207.1	.....	100
Eggs.....dozen..	30.8	157.2	.....	100	33.6	156.8	1	99
Dairy products:								
Butter.....pounds..	45.6	233.1	.....	100	30.6	143.4	30	70
Buttermilk.....quarts..	388.6	1,984.1	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheese.....pounds..	1.0	5.3	93	7	3.9	18.5	81	19
Cream.....quarts..	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.6	32.6	2	98
Milk.....do....	68.9	331.1	1	99	196.9	917.5	3	97
Honey.....pounds..	1.8	9.3	23	77	1.3	6.0	59	41
Fruits:								
Apples.....bushels..	1.8	8.7	41	59	3.0	13.7	28	72
Berries.....quarts..	15.4	72.7	43	57	10.6	48.4	36	64
Cherries.....do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.4	33.5	27	73
Grapes.....pounds..	5.7	25.5	.....	100	5.9	27.3	38	62
Peaches.....do....	90.4	457.7	36	64	21.8	103.2	74	26
Pears.....do....	15.3	73.3	33	67	11.2	54.7	45	55
Pineapples.....number..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.1	5.2	100	.....
Plums.....pounds..	1.0	5.4	.....	100	5.4	26.8	46	54
Vegetables:								
Beans.....pecks..	4.0	20.2	26	74	2.7	12.4	28	72
Beets.....do....	.6	2.9	3	97	.7	3.5	12	88
Cabbage.....heads..	13.3	64.5	29	71	11.1	51.4	26	74
Carrots.....pecks..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.2	.9	.....	100
Cucumbers.....do....	.1	.5	.....	100	1.2	5.6	9	91
Melons.....number..	11.7	58.7	.....	100	6.5	30.6	33	67
Onions.....pecks..	1.7	8.3	13	87	1.2	5.8	43	57
Peas.....do....	1.5	7.8	38	62	1.2	5.4	20	80
Potatoes, Irish..bushels..	2.0	10.2	21	79	7.1	33.5	14	86
Potatoes, sweet.pounds..	195.6	994.7	34	66	22.0	103.2	85	15
Squash.....do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.8	17.7	12	88
Sweet corn.....dozen..	7.1	35.0	28	72	5.5	26.2	21	79
Tomatoes.....pecks..	4.4	21.9	33	67	3.7	21.3	18	82
Turnips.....do....	4.3	22.8	12	88	1.6	7.1	16	84

RELATIVE CONSUMPTION OF FOOD BY FAMILIES ON OWNED AND RENTED FARMS.

For all areas where the number of tenants was sufficient to warrant the division, the families were divided into two groups, those living on their own farms and those renting farms. Table XIX shows figures for these divisions, giving the average size of

family, the average consumption of food per person, and the percentage of the food bought and furnished by the farm. There seems to be a slight tendency for the owner families to be larger than the tenant families, though it is not sufficiently marked to warrant further mention of it, the average of the 601 owner families visited being 4.8 persons and that of the tenant families 4.7 persons.

The difference between the two groups in the consumption of food per person is more pronounced. With the exception of the Maine and Iowa areas, the owner families use more food per person than the families renting farms. The average consumption per person of all the families living on their own farms is $100.60 and that of the tenant families is $90.57, a difference of $10 per person and $48 per family. The reason for this difference is probably, in part, that the owner families are as a class better off than the tenant families.

The tenants seem to buy a slightly greater proportion of their food than do the owners. This fact does not hold true in all the areas, but the average for the 11 areas studied shows that the owner families buy 40 per cent of the food they use and the tenants about 43 per cent. This slight variation may not have any significance, but it is probably true that for a series of years the fruit trees and gardens on the average tenant farm do not receive the attention they do on the farms operated by owners. The tenant's first care is his rent, and he may devote more time to his crops and live stock than to the farm food products for family use.

TABLE XIX.—*Comparison of food used on owned and on rented farms, showing part bought and part furnished by the farm.*

County and State.	Tenure.	Number of families.	Average size of family.	Total consumption per person.	Percentage of total food—	
					Bought.	Furnished by farm.
Oxford, Me.	Owners	139	4.5	$94.72	52.6	47.4
	Tenants	9	3.6	97.87	62.2	37.8
Otsego, N. Y.	Owners	45	4.0	93.95	49.2	50.8
	Tenants	10	4.0	93.24	49.8	50.2
Gloucester, N. J.	Owners	94	4.4	122.56	51.9	48.1
	Tenants	32	5.5	73.13	55.4	44.6
Gaston, N. C.	Owners	44	4.4	93.80	16.3	83.7
	Tenants	11	4.9	71.81	24.3	75.7
Troup, Ga.	Owners	36	5.7	89.82	20.6	79.4
	Tenants	14	4.9	84.22	25.2	74.8
McLennan, Tex.	Owners	21	5.7	93.88	43.6	56.4
	Tenants	23	5.4	83.70	43.7	56.3
Champaign, Ohio.	Owners	25	4.0	92.39	33.0	67.0
	Tenants	19	4.2	90.93	34.2	65.8
Montgomery, Iowa.	Owners	32	4.5	102.71	32.2	67.8
	Tenants	14	3.5	111.36	35.4	64.6
Cloud, Kans.	Owners	29	4.4	103.73	35.5	64.5
	Tenants	17	4.7	92.90	34.1	65.9
Cass, N. Dak.	Owners	71	6.5	109.85	41.5	58.5
	Tenants	38	5.7	101.08	43.4	56.6
Santa Clara, Cal.	Owners	65	4.9	103.27	64.7	35.3
	Tenants	19	5.1	95.97	64.8	35.2
All families	Owners	601	4.8	100.60	40.1	59.9
	Tenants	206	4.7	90.57	42.9	57.1

CANNING ON THE FARM.

Canning is an important means of preserving and storing fruits and vegetables on the farm for future use. The average number of quart cans "put up" per family for the farms visited (Table XX) was 122 of fruit and 32 of vegetables, making a total of 154 quart cans. The most canning was done in the New Jersey area, the average family here "putting up" 172 quarts of fruit and 58 quarts of vegetables, or a total of 230 quart cans.

Not many vegetables are canned on the farm. The most common vegetable used for this purpose is the tomato. Canned peas and corn used on the farm table are usually bought. This is probably due to the fact that efficient canning methods for handling vegetables are not known to many housekeepers.

The most common fruits used for home canning are peaches and berries. Many farmers buy peaches for canning purposes, but peaches are not generally bought for immediate use unless the price happens to be unusually low. An increase in the variety and quantity of home-grown fruit would greatly increase the consumption of fresh fruit on the farm and encourage canning for winter consumption.

A knowledge of better methods of canning, insuring better keeping qualities and greater ease of performing the work, would no doubt increase canning on the farm to good advantage, particularly in the case of vegetables. Housekeepers generally realize that it is cheaper to can home-grown products than it is to buy them and also insures better quality, but with the old method the many hours of extra labor before a hot stove is a big discouraging factor.

TABLE XX.—*Average number of quart cans "put up" on the farm.*

County and State.	Fruit.		Vegetables.		Total.	
	Per family.	Per person.	Per family.	Per person.	Per family.	Per person.
Gloucester, N. J.	172	37	58	12	230	49
Oxford, Me.	62	14	21	5	83	19
Cass, N. Dak.	105	17	28	5	133	22
Santa Clara, Cal.	149	30	20	4	169	34
Average, all families	122	24	32	6	154	31

STORAGE OF FOOD ON THE FARM.

The farm is not only a source of food products, but it also serves as an ample place of storage. It is not possible to have fresh vegetables and fruits on hand every day, as it is eggs and milk. In order, then, to have vegetables and fruits from the farm at times other than the short period during which they are in season, some means of storage is necessary. Cellars, caves, pits, and basements in barns

serve as storage places for vegetables and fruits. Probably as much as 30 per cent of the vegetables furnished by the farm are stored for later use by the farm family, and potatoes, the most important vegetable, are stored for at least nine months of the year in sections other than the South. Apples may easily be stored for six months.

Sweet potatoes, cabbages, white beans, beets, and onions may be stored for some time without any special preparation. Some vegetables and fruits are dried and kept in this form. Many families store their fruits and vegetables and find it unnecessary to buy at any time of the year.

About 30 per cent of the meat consumed by the farmers is meat that is supplied by the farm and stored for a certain length of time. This is made possible by the several available methods of curing. The most common method of curing meat is smoking. A special room or building is needed for this process, but the fuel used is generally wood of little value. There seems to be a tendency to do less curing of meat on the farm, owing probably to efforts to eliminate house labor.

A scheme for having a farm supply of fresh meat during the summer months is practiced in certain communities. A "beef club" is organized among a dozen or more farmers who trade beef. A member will butcher a beef animal, and it will be distributed equally among the members. The other members will take turns in supplying an animal in other weeks. When a difference in quantity occurs between members it is equalized at a fair rate per pound. They may have a butcher who gets the hide and tallow for his work. By this system the farmers can have fresh beef during the summer at farm prices.

FUEL.

The farm serves as an important source of fuel for the average farm family. Fifty-four per cent (Table XXI) of the fuel used by the families visited was supplied by the farm. The average value of the fuel used per family was $55.14. This, however, does not include kerosene used by occasional families for cooking during the summer.

The average consumption of coal was 2.6 tons per family. In the North Dakota area the average family used 3.7 tons of hard coal and 3.1 tons of soft coal. In addition to the wood and coal used, as indicated in Table XXI, the average family in the Kansas area used 12 loads of corncobs, and in the Iowa area 7.8 loads.

TABLE XXI.—*Average annual consumption of fuel and oil per family; percentage of fuel bought and furnished by farm (950 families).*

Location of regions in which study was made (county and State).	Coal.		Wood.		Total fuel.			Oil.	
	Tons.	Value.	Cords.	Value.	Value.	Bought.	Furnished by farm.	Gallons.	Value.
						Per ct.	*Per ct.*		
Oxford, Me.	0.9	$6.39	13.5	$46.40	$52.79	74	26	63.0	$7.56
Lamoille, Vt.	.1	1.01	14.3	65.40	66.41	4	96	39.0	4.61
Otsego, N. Y.	2.5	16.00	12.3	54.80	70.80	24	76	56.6	5.79
Bucks, Pa.	4.9	26.90	6.2	19.00	45.90	61	39	63.0	6.37
Gloucester, N. J.	4.7	30.69	5.6	20.91	51.60	70	30	92.0	9.20
Gaston, N. C.	.....	.....	14.0	43.58	43.58	4	96	22.0	3.10
Troup, Ga.	.....	.....	17.8	51.60	51.60	.....	100	34.5	5.18
McLennan, Tex.	2.0	17.35	6.1	19.30	36.65	89	11	55.4	7.58
Champaign, Ohio.	5.7	23.70	12.0	32.50	56.20	46	54	50.0	4.88
Jefferson, Wis.	3.0	20.76	7.5	38.80	59.50	40	60	46.7	5.78
Montgomery, Iowa.	3.9	29.57	4.8	22.40	[1] 59.77	49	51	56.0	6.92
Cloud, Kans.	1.4	12.70	4.9	12.20	[2] 31.00	42	58	81.4	7.21
Cass, N. Dak.	[3] 6.8	62.00	5.6	38.75	100.75	83	17	61.3	7.97
Santa Clara, Cal.	.3	2.84	7.4	42.58	45.42	56	44	53.0	6.36
Average, all families.	2.6	17.85	9.4	36.30	55.14	46	54	55.3	6.33

[1] Includes $7.80 worth of cobs.
[2] Includes $6.10 worth of cobs.
[3] 3.7 tons hard coal and 3.1 tons soft coal.

The consumption of wood per family and per person is shown in Table XXII. The average quantity of wood used per family is 9.4 cords. The farm supplied, on an average, 8.2 cords and 1.2 cords were bought. The farm thus furnishes 87 per cent of the wood used for the families visited. The farm wood lot, the orchard, and scattered trees on the farm furnish the wood for the wood stove.

TABLE XXII.—*Annual consumption of wood per family and per person (950 families).*

Location of regions in which study was made (county and State).	Consumption per family.			Consumption per person.
	Total.	Bought.	Furnished by farm.	
	Cords.	*Cords.*	*Cords.*	*Cords.*
Oxford, Me.	13.5	0.9	12.6	3.0
Lamoille, Vt.	14.3	.4	13.9	3.0
Otsego, N. Y.	12.3	.2	12.1	3.1
Bucks, Pa.	6.2	.4	5.8	1.2
Gloucester, N. J.	5.6	1.4	4.2	1.2
Gaston, N. C.	14.0	.6	13.4	3.1
Troup, Ga.	17.8	.....	17.8	3.3
McLennan, Tex.	6.1	4.8	1.3	1.1
Champaign, Ohio.	12.0	.7	11.3	2.9
Jefferson, Wis.	7.5	.6	6.9	1.1
Montgomery, Iowa.	4.8	.....	4.8	1.7
Cloud, Kans.	4.9	.1	4.8	1.1
Cass, N. Dak.	5.6	3.1	2.5	.9
Santa Clara, Cal.	7.4	3.9	3.5	1.5
Average, all families	9.4	1.2	8.2	2.0

Kerosene oil is used both for lighting and cooking. Some gasoline was used for cooking but very little for lighting purposes. Of the 127 families visited in New Jersey, 78 used kerosene or gasoline stoves for cooking, 9 used acetylene gas and 4 electricity for lighting. In the Maine area 42 of the 148 families visited used kerosene stoves for cooking and kerosene was used exclusively for lighting. In North Dakota 54 of the 109 families used kerosene or gasoline for cooking, and for lighting 2 used acetylene and 1 used electricity. In California, of the 84 families interviewed, 30 used kerosene or gasoline stoves for cooking, and for lighting 8 used electricity and 2 used acetylene gas. We can thus see that nearly half of these farmers do some cooking with kerosene and gasoline, but that practically all of them use kerosene lamps for lighting.

USE OF HOUSE ON THE FARM.

The business of most farms demands almost constant attention throughout the year and it is therefore to the advantage of the farmer to make his home on the farm. A house is thus a necessary improvement on a farm, and is often an important part of its real estate value. Investigations made by the United States Department of Agriculture indicate that in the eastern part of the United States the value of the house is commonly 20 per cent or more of the value of the farm. On the higher-priced corn-belt farms this percentage is more generally from 5 to 10 per cent. Improvements to the house tend to enhance the value of the farm. The interest on the investment in the house and the cost of maintenance of it are paid for by the farm business, and are not personal expenses to the farmer. He may be said to have his house rent furnished free by the farm.

An attempt is made to arrive at a value of what the use of the house is worth to the farmer. The value of the house seems the only basis upon which the rental value can be determined.

Table XXIII shows the average value of the farmhouse and its rental value for the sections studied. The present value is the farmer's estimate of what his house is worth to-day. The average value of the farmhouses for the 825 farmers giving estimates was $1,322. This value, however, varies from $560 in the North Carolina area to $1,880 in the New York area.

The rental value of the house is taken as 10 per cent of its present value. This is assumed to be a fair charge for interest, depreciation, insurance, repairs, and taxes. The average annual rental value of the houses for these farms is thus $132.

TABLE XXIII.—*Average total value and annual rental value of farm dwellings.*

County and State.	Number of farm houses.	Average size of family.	Average value of house.	Average rental value of house.
Oxford, Me.	146	4.5	$1,112	$111
Lamoille, Vt.	31	4.7	930	93
Otsego, N. Y.	28	4.0	1,880	188
Bucks, Pa.	22	4.9	1,632	163
Gloucester, N. J.	126	4.7	1,600	160
Gaston, N. C.	51	4.5	560	56
Troup, Ga.	40	5.4	920	92
McLennan, Tex.	42	5.3	834	83
Champaign, Ohio	34	4.1	1,724	172
Jefferson, Wis.	40	4.2	1,297	130
Montgomery, Iowa.	37	4.2	1,580	158
Cloud, Kans.	36	4.7	1,160	116
Cass, N. Dak.	109	6.2	1,754	175
Santa Clara, Cal.	83	4.9	1,528	153
Average, all houses.	825	4.7	1,322	132

THE SIZE OF THE HOUSE.

Table XXIV points out some interesting facts. The tabulation has been made by size of houses expressed in number of rooms. It will be seen that in all States the average size of family on farms having houses of from 8 to 9 rooms is markedly larger than on those having houses of 7 rooms or less. There is no consistent relationship between these two groups of families in the consumption of food or fuel per person.

Families living in 8 and 9 room houses and those living in 10-room houses show different relationships. Here the size of family is practically constant, showing that the large houses are not needed for the accommodation of more people. The quantity of food consumed per person on these farms increases directly with the size of house, and there is a tendency, though not very marked, for the greater consumption of fuel in the larger houses.

These facts would indicate that farmers living in the largest houses, and who also are the highest consumers of food and fuel, have better farm incomes and probably live on the farms of most efficient size.

Studies conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture indicate that on the farm the amount of money invested in the house is in direct proportion to the income up to a certain point.

TABLE XXIV.—*Relation of size of house to size of farm, size of family, food consumption per person, and value of house.*

County and State.	Size of house (rooms).	Number of farms.	Average size of farm (acres).	Persons per family.	Consumption of food per person.	Average value of house.
Gloucester, N. J.	7 and less	32	38	3.7	$152.52	$987
	8 and 9	48	67	4.6	118.41	1,591
	10 and over	46	92	5.4	120.83	2,237
Oxford, Me.	7 and less	50	84	3.9	88.28	642
	8 and 9	48	109	4.8	92.30	1,091
	10 and over	48	148	4.7	102.80	1,624
Cass, N. Dak.	7 and less	56	333	5.5	103.51	998
	8 and 9	27	458	6.9	101.70	2,240
	10 and over	26	706	6.9	118.70	2,960
Santa Clara, Cal.	5 and less	25	48	4.1	91.24	738
	6 and 7	33	39	5.3	98.40	1,516
	8 and over	25	52	5.4	113.71	2,335

HOUSEHOLD LABOR.

The subject of household labor is included in this study, as it has an important bearing on the business operations of the farm. Conditions are generally such that the hired help have to board with the farm family. The housewife often cares for the family garden, does the laundry work for the household, and at times churns the butter. In doing so, she is contributing to the success of the farm, and is performing productive labor for that farm.

On the farms studied in this inquiry comparatively little help was hired for doing housework, most of the work being done by the farmer's wife and other members of the family. More than three-fourths of the families visited did not hire any labor for housework. Table XXV shows the average value of the house labor per family and per person for each section and the proportion of this hired. It will be noticed that on an average 5 per cent of the labor was hired, this per cent varying from 1 to 15.

The average value of the house labor for all families visited was $228 per family and $49 per person. This value was determined by securing the wife's estimate of what she would have to pay a housekeeper to do the work for her. These estimates were based on the prevailing wages of domestic help in each region.

One of the serious difficulties confronting the farmer's wife is the labor problem. Domestic help is hard to get and often inefficient when secured. Along with this problem goes that of boarding the hired man. The average hired man demands more meat and a greater variety of diet than the wife would go to the trouble of preparing as a regular thing if the family alone were to be served. A tenant house on the large farm, permitting the hiring of married help, would tend to solve the house labor problem.

TABLE XXV.—*Value of household labor per family and per person; percentage of labor hired (950 families).*

County and State.	Value of labor.		Percentage of labor hired.
	Per family.	Per person.	
Oxford, Me	$238	$53	3
Lamoille, Vt	182	38	1
Otsego, N. Y	221	56	3
Bucks, Pa	214	41	1
Gloucester, N. J	294	63	9
Gaston, N. C	152	34	5
Troup, Ga	138	25	15
McLennan, Tex	217	41	7
Champaign, Ohio	197	49	3
Jefferson, Wis	177	54	1
Montgomery, Iowa	270	64	3
Cloud, Kans	261	58	1
Cass, N. Dak	334	54	7
Santa Clara, Cal	293	60	8
Average, all families	228	49	5

VALUE OF BOARD ON THE FARM.

A general indication of the value of board on the farm may be gained from the data given on the previous pages, showing also what proportion of this cost may be credited to the farm and what proportion is paid out in cash. This should be of help in determining the real wages of hired help boarded on the farm when given a definite cash wage and board.

The main items entering into this cost are food, fuel, and household labor. All food consumed must be charged to board. Some of the fuel is used for general heating purposes; therefore, total fuel cost can not justly be included in board charges. Probably two-fifths of the fuel consumed may be said to be used for the preparation of meals or kitchen stove purposes. Household labor is included as a factor in the cost of meals because it plays a very vital part in the preparation of meals and is too generally unappreciated when the matter of boarding hired help is being considered. Two-thirds of the value of household labor seems to be a fair proportion to charge to the cost of board.

Table XXVI shows the cost of food, fuel, and house labor per person chargeable to the cost of board. It will be noticed that food constitutes nearly three-fourths of the cost of board, labor nearly one-fourth, and fuel about 3 per cent. The total cost of board per person varies from $9 to $13 per month. The variation in the cost of board, of course is dependent largely on the cost of the food consumed.

TABLE XXVI.—*Average annual value of food, fuel, and household labor per person chargeable to the cost of board on the farm (950 families).*

Location of regions in which study was made (county and State).	Average value per person.			Total cost of board per person.		Percentage paid out in cash.
	Food.	Fuel.	House labor.	Annual.	Monthly.	
Oxford, Me.	$95	$5	$32	$132	$11.00	39
Lamoille, Vt.	75	6	23	104	8.67	34
Otsego, N. Y.	94	7	34	135	11.25	35
Bucks, Pa.	75	4	25	104	8.67	35
Gloucester, N. J.	120	4	38	162	13.50	40
Gaston, N. C.	89	4	20	113	9.41	15
Troup, Ga.	89	4	15	108	9.00	19
McLennan, Tex.	92	3	25	120	10.00	36
Champaign, Ohio	91	5	29	125	10.42	25
Jefferson, Wis.	80	5	32	117	9.75	28
Montgomery, Iowa.	106	6	38	150	12.50	24
Cloud, Kans.	100	3	35	138	11.50	26
Cass, N. Dak.	107	6	32	145	12.08	34
Santa Clara, Cal.	102	4	36	142	11.83	49
Average, all families.	94	5	30	129	10.68	31

A very interesting fact brought out in Table XXVI is the proportion of the cost of board actually paid out in cash. This percentage varies from 15 to 49. The proportion is about one-third in the eastern sections studied, about one-fourth in the corn-belt States areas, and still less in the southern areas. This amount paid out is the fact which most vitally interests the farmer.

Interesting facts are brought out in this connection relative to total hired help boarded. For example, in New Jersey hired help averaged 0.6 person per family; in Maine, 0.4; in North Dakota, 1.1; and in California 0.3. In other words, in New Jersey the average family boarded 1 man for 7 months; in Maine, 1 man for 5 months; in North Dakota, 1 man for 13 months; and in California 1 man for 4 months.

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